

HARVARD OF TODAY





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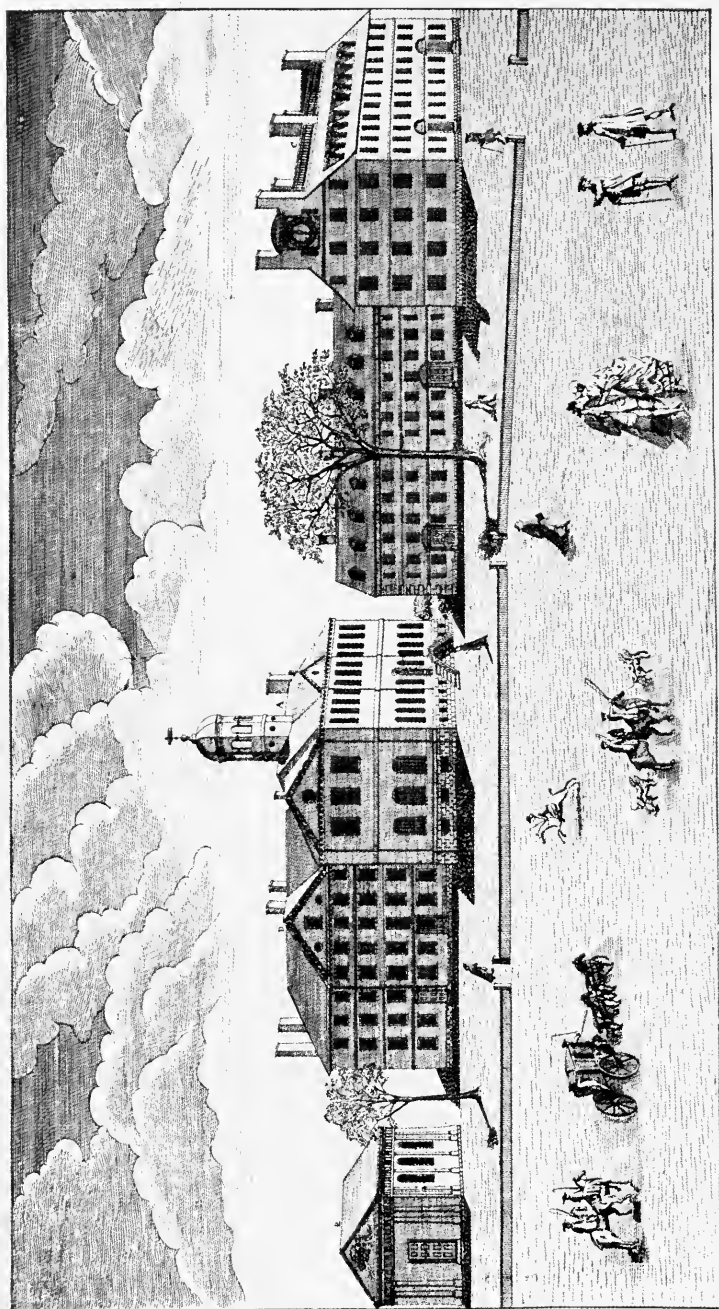
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA
SANTA BARBARA

PRESENTED BY
Glen G. Mosher

The Harvard Club of Santa Barbara

February 1915.

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HARVARD OF YESTERDAY

HARVARD OF TODAY

FROM THE

UNDERGRADUATE POINT OF VIEW

COLLECTED AND EDITED BY

JOHN BRETT LANGSTAFF (SENIOR)



CAMBRIDGE

PUBLISHED BY THE HARVARD FEDERATION OF TERRITORIAL CLUBS
AT THE HARVARD UNION

1913

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BY THE HARVARD FEDERATION OF TERRITORIAL CLUBS

TO

ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

whose personal interest in the welfare of the individual undergraduate has made him the noble ideal of a democratic student body, this little volume is respectfully dedicated.

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HARVARD OF TODAY

PREFACE

WHAT reasons can be given to an intelligent and ambitious young American for choosing Harvard University as his university? There are hundreds of colleges and universities in the United States. Why should the graduate of a good high school, an academy, or a private school think of going to Harvard rather than to some neighboring college or university, or to some institution supported by his religious denomination, or to one supported by his state or his city? The reasons are many and various; so that to state them even concisely needs some space.

1. Harvard College is the oldest college in the country, having been established in 1636; and it was the first of the American colleges to expand into a university. It was founded in liberty-loving Massachusetts at a time when the ministers were the ruling class, and the whole community knew that their ministers ought to be well educated. For the first fourteen years its government was experimental, or provisional; but in 1650 a charter was granted to Harvard College which established a primary governing board — the Corporation — consisting of seven men authorized to elect their successors, and to make orders for carrying on the work of the college as they shall see fit, “provided the said orders be allowed by the Overseers.” The constitution of the Overseers has been frequently changed since the Board was first established in 1636, but it has always been an influential and serviceable body. Since 1866 the members of the Board have been elected by the graduates of the College in classes of five, each class to serve six years. The President and Treasurer of the University are *ex-officio* members of this Board. The Board has all powers of inspection and criticism, and a veto on important acts of the Corporation, except financial acts. It keeps the institution in touch

with the large body of graduates and with the educated public. This constitution or government is the best in the entire country for a university. It has worked admirably for two hundred and sixty-three years, but never so well as in the last fifty years. The members of the two Boards are selected intelligently, represent a large variety of influential professions and occupations, and acquire precious experience. They are always intensely interested in the University, and put into the service they render it a deal of love and gratitude. The service of the Fellows of the Corporation is unpaid, but has been considered highly honorable for eight generations in Massachusetts.

2. Harvard University has great possessions. It has more than twenty-five millions of dollars well invested for yielding a cash income. It has more than eighty acres of land in Cambridge, with numerous buildings of brick and stone. In southwestern Boston it owns three hundred acres of land devoted to agricultural and horticultural purposes, including an admirable Arboretum of over two hundred acres. It has in Cambridge an admirably equipped Observatory, a Botanic Garden and Herbarium, a great Museum of Natural History, Geology, and Archaeology, a Semitic Museum, a Germanic Museum, and laboratories of all sorts for the study of the natural and physical sciences. It has in Boston a Medical School equipped with every facility for teaching medicine and for conducting medical research; and this Medical School is surrounded by a group of hospitals which furnish the Professors of the School with ample and varied opportunities for giving clinical instruction. Associated with this Medical School is a perfectly equipped Dental School. The University possesses good Laboratories for Engineering and Mining, and a large estate at Squam Lake, New Hampshire, which is devoted to the use of an Engineering Camp for three months of the summer. In Petersham, Massachusetts, it possesses two thousand acres of forest, where practical forestry is taught under highly favorable conditions. But the greatest possessions of Harvard University, considered as a permanent place of academic and professional instruction

during an indefinite future, are its great collections of books. The three most important libraries are in Cambridge at the central seat of the University — the General Library, for the accommodation of which a new building is now being erected with every possible convenience for the storage and ready use of millions of books; the Law Library, which is certainly the most comprehensive and serviceable in the country, and the two Libraries of Theology, that of the Harvard Divinity School and that of the Andover Theological Seminary, now united under one direction in the new Andover building.

3. Harvard University undertakes to prepare young men for all the professions, including the traditional liberal professions, all the new scientific professions, and all the higher walks of business. It maintains courses of instruction both elementary and advanced in all subjects of learning, both in subjects for which there is an active demand, and in those which interest but few students. In 1912-13 it maintained seven hundred and seventy-four teachers, of whom one hundred and forty-two were full Professors. In that year it employed one teacher for every seven students, not counting as teachers preachers, curators, and library officers, or administrative officers. The election of the Professors and Assistant Professors is made by the Corporation and Board of Overseers; but the selection and nomination are practically made by the President, in consultation with the principal teachers in the Department with which the new Professor is to be connected. The selection of Professors is not affected by any political, denominational, or local considerations. The scale of salaries is reasonably high in relation to the scale of living among the Professors in Cambridge and Boston; and every experienced teacher in the University enjoys perfect academic freedom. The University maintains a liberal pension system which antedates the pension system established by the Carnegie Foundation. In consequence, the service of Harvard University is generally considered desirable by professional teachers, so that as a rule teachers desired by Harvard University can be drawn from the service

of other universities or colleges to that of Harvard. There have been in recent years many forcible illustrations of this fact. A large proportion of the full Professors at Harvard University turn out to be men productive in literature, or science, pure or applied. They exhibit, besides zeal in teaching, eagerness for research and authorship. Harvard University, therefore, possesses all the means and apparatus of modern education, a large body of highly trained and effective teachers, well selected for present purposes and likely to be well selected in time to come.

4. Harvard University attracts more than four thousand regular students each year, exclusive of Extension students and students in the Summer Schools. Of this total, four-sevenths come from New England. The other three-sevenths are distributed among all the other States of the Union and twenty-nine foreign countries. The foreign countries include eight Eastern countries, Far and Near; and from these countries there came in 1912-13 thirty-seven students. It is an advantage to the University that four-sevenths of its students come from New England; because that is the part of the United States in which good systems of education have been longest established, and in which literature, science, and art have been longest cultivated; but it is also a great advantage to the University that students come to it in large numbers from all parts of the United States and from many other parts of the world. To belong to a selected body of youth representing such a variety of religions, governments, and industrial and social conditions is a useful part of the education of any young American between eighteen and twenty-five. The sons of Harvard come from all parts of the earth, and they scatter to all parts; and wherever they live, east or west, north or south, they can establish connections with other Harvard men, older or younger than themselves, and find in such connections welcome support in their own undertakings and aspirations.

5. The graduates of Harvard University are well organized in Harvard Clubs and Harvard Professional Clubs — united in the Associated Harvard Clubs — in all the principal

cities of the United States, and in many foreign cities; and these Clubs make themselves very serviceable to the home University, and to young graduates who go as strangers into communities new to them, where the immediate support of a friendly group of older residents is of real value to the newcomer. The University and the Alumni Association maintain for graduates and undergraduates Employment Bureaus, and in securing employment, or promotion, or profitable transfers for young Harvard men these Bureaus utilize the friendly interest of the officers and members of the numerous Harvard Clubs.

6. The University possesses a large number of funds the income of which is applicable to the maintenance of poor students. These aids are reserved for students who need pecuniary support in winning their education, and are allotted only to young men of proved capacity and decided promise. Such aids are desirable at Harvard in all Departments; because every student is required to pay a tuition fee, which varies in the different Departments from a hundred and fifty dollars to two hundred dollars a year, a fee which does not pay more than half the actual cost of educating the average student. The scholarships and fellowships are applied to the payment of this fee first, and the balance to the board and lodgings of the student. Hundreds of young men are at all times members of Harvard University who could not be there were it not for these pecuniary aids; but in addition, hundreds of young men are always in attendance at the University who support themselves wholly or in part, because a large variety of employments is open to members of the University who desire to earn their living while students. Fully one-quarter of all the students at any moment connected with the University are men who either hold a scholarship or fellowship, or who are earning their livelihood while they study. It follows that among the students of Harvard University every variety of family life and every sort of social and industrial condition are represented. A full quarter of all the students might properly be called poor; perhaps an eighth belong to families that might fairly be called rich;

and the other five-eighths come from families that are neither rich nor poor. In this diversified body the true democratic spirit prevails in high degree. Three-quarters of the undergraduates belong to a large club called the Harvard Union, in which the annual fee is ten dollars. Most of the other quarter would like to belong to it, but cannot because they have more urgent uses for the ten dollars. In filling Class offices, the athletic teams, and the editorial boards of the various magazines, no attention whatever is paid to the pecuniary circumstances of the candidates. There exists, of course, among so large a body of young men numerous small social sets composed of young men of like tastes and capacities in expenditure, and these sets control different small clubs for social purposes. Some of these clubs are so expensive that none but rich men's sons can belong to them, just as in the wider society of many American cities clubs for rich men only exist; but far the greater number of these social college clubs are accessible to men of moderate means. A majority of the students at any one time belong to none of them, and get along very happily without them. The general tone, or spirit, of the body of Harvard students is not only democratic in the best sense of that term, but it is highly altruistic. They are bent on becoming serviceable men in whatever walk of life they ultimately find themselves. As a rule, too, they imbibe that spirit of liberty, both civil and religious, which has characterized the institution from its foundation, and characterizes it today. It is an individualistic, liberal spirit which, however, accepts the principle that when the interests of the individual collide with the interests of the collective mass, the individual interests must yield to the collective.

Harvard University is one of the most advantageous universities in the whole country for a poor student whose family is unable to pay for his education. The necessary expenses at the University are the tuition fee—a hundred and fifty dollars in the majority of the Departments, with moderate extra fees for courses in science laboratories, and for summer courses; the rent of a room at from thirty dollars

upward for one student, and a charge for board which varies widely according to the desires and needs of the student. In one of the large Dining-Halls a student pays for just what he orders by the plate, and he may go to the Hall three times a day, or for three meals a week if he prefer. He may board himself in his room, or he may take some meals at his room, and others at the Hall. Each student can determine for himself and in accordance with his own habits the cost of his clothing. A common estimate of the cost of spending a year at Harvard University is four hundred and fifty dollars; but scores of students accomplish it every year for less money. The reasons that the University is so advantageous to the poor student are two, — first, the large number of scholarships and other aids for poor students; and, secondly, the many and varied employments which Boston and Cambridge supply for students who wish to earn a portion or the whole of their annual charges. Not many years ago a young man wholly dependent on his own resources, who was an unusually skilful stenographer and typewriter, worked three years in a large department store in a Western city, in order to lay up the money which he thought would be necessary to carry him through the Harvard Law School. A few weeks' experience at the University satisfied him that he might better have spent those three years in Harvard College before going to the Law School — that is, he could easily have earned his way through Harvard College and the Harvard Law School. That young man has now occupied for several years a distinguished and well-paid post in the service of a foreign country, and is not yet in his prime. Many young men who acquired skill as teachers during their early undergraduate years have laid up money while they were students at Harvard, or contributed considerably to the support of their families, all the time standing high in their college or professional school work. Of course, none but men of sound health, good habits, and some knowledge of personal hygiene can accomplish safely such double tasks.

The athletic sports are highly organized in Harvard University, and are usually maintained without resort to

contributions from undergraduates, the gate money taken at football and baseball games supporting all the other major sports and all the minor sports. The variety of sports is great; so that the individual student has a wide choice, and a large majority of the students enlist in some sport or other. The success of the several teams is, of course, variable from year to year; but on the average and in the long run Harvard University gets its full share of victory.

In regard to student publications, musical and dramatic organizations, and debating, the opportunities at Harvard are ample for any young man whose tastes and capacities lead him in any one of these directions. The University is just erecting a building devoted exclusively to instruction in music and to musical entertainments. The intellectual as well as the bodily sports are fostered by all sorts of tournaments, competitions, and prizes.

The professional schools of Harvard University comprise not only the Schools of Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and Dentistry, but Graduate Schools of Arts and Sciences, of Business Administration, of Applied Science, and of Medicine. Each of these Schools undertakes to furnish a thorough training for the corresponding profession or professions, and each is thoroughly equipped for its own characteristic work. The largest of these Schools is the Law School, to which students resort from a large number of other colleges and universities. Thus, in 1912-13 the number of colleges represented in the Law School was one hundred and thirty-one, among which were several of the most important colleges in the East—for example, Brown University, represented by 22 students; Dartmouth College by 36; Princeton University by 66; Williams College by 12; and Yale University by 74. The Graduate School of Business Administration is the newest of these professional schools, having been established in 1908. In 1912-13 this School had 102 students drawn from 22 states, and 5 students from four foreign countries, namely, Japan, France, China, and Canada.

Harvard University maintains a Chapel in which daily morning prayers and Sunday morning services are conducted,

and a Board of five Preachers which always contains representatives of several different denominations. Attendance at Chapel has been voluntary since 1886, but all the services are well attended, and a strong religious spirit prevails among the attendants. The University also maintains a Divinity or Theological School in which various denominations are represented among both the teachers and the students. This School not only provides for the scientific study of the usual theological subjects, but also prepares young men for the practical work of the ministry. The attitude of the University toward the different denominations of Christians being one of complete toleration, it cannot sympathize with any exclusive dogma, ritual, or polity, and inevitably prefers the freedom of the church polity called Congregational — a natural feeling in an institution which was founded by Congregationalists, and was carried on exclusively by that denomination for a century and a half. The Phillips Brooks House is the centre of the students' religious and philanthropic activities. The House is used by different students' societies, each of which is standing for some definite religious doctrine or ideal, but all of which are coöperating in social service. Among these societies are the St. Paul's Catholic Club, the Harvard University Christian Association, the St. Paul's Society for students who belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Harvard-Andover Divinity Club, the Menorah Society (Jewish), and the Harvard Mission. Whatever the religious nurture of the young newcomer to the University may have been, he will surely find an appropriate religious organization among the students, and a church of his family's faith ready to welcome him. The Boston churches as well as those of Cambridge make students welcome.

During the first hundred and seventy-four years of the existence of Harvard University, it was fostered by the Colony, Province, and State by contributions to the cost of buildings and small appropriations of money toward its annual expenses. Since 1810, however, Massachusetts has made no direct contributions to Harvard; so that the University has relied exclusively on students' fees, the income of endowments

derived from private persons, and gifts for immediate use. It appears from the experience of the last hundred years that these methods of support, combined with the privilege of exemption from taxation, can be trusted in this country to maintain an institution of the first class generation after generation; and that the graduates of such an institution can hold their own in regard to professional success and public serviceableness in competition with the graduates of any other institution of higher education however supported.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

7th August, 1913.

EDITOR'S NOTE

THE difficulty in obtaining information about Harvard, which many men now in the University have at one time experienced, led to the formation of the Harvard Federation of Territorial Clubs. One of the purposes of this organization of over one thousand members is to give the information to others which they themselves had wanted when they were thinking of coming to college. And this little volume is the medium through which the fellows in school can learn of the life and doings of Harvard undergraduates from representative men in college.

It is a personal message from the man who is in Harvard and knows, to the man who is coming to college and wants to know.

CHAPTER I

THE HARVARD FEDERATION OF TERRITORIAL CLUBS

J. B. LANGSTAFF, '13

Home address, 19 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Prepared at Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn. In college four years as undergraduate. President, Harvard Federation of Territorial Clubs; Chairman, Board of Associate Editors of the Illustrated Magazine; President, Brooklyn Association; Chairman, Chapel Committee, St. Paul's Society; Chairman, Undergraduate Committee on the Revision of the Hymnal; Territorial Secretary of Committee on Organizations of the Student Council; Chairman, Territorial Committee of Harvard Union. Musical Club, Cotton Mather Club, Brooklyn Association, Dramatic Club, Speakers' Club, St. Paul's Society, Freshman Glee Club, Conversazione Society, Union, University Choir, Progressive Club, Press Association, Chairman, Committee of Pageant for Hollis Hall, Memorial Society.

ALTHOUGH a man may have few friends or acquaintances when he first arrives at Harvard, there are many fellow students who could make him feel less a stranger because they have grown up in the vicinity of his home. However varied their tastes may be, there is a certain bond of sympathy, a certain common ground for conversation and comment, which does away with much of the usual embarrassment of becoming acquainted. This same group of men understand from their previous experience just what problems and difficulties arise for the man coming to Harvard from their part of the world. They are able therefore to introduce the new man to the unfamiliar conditions of Harvard life and advise him wisely about his future plans. Moreover, students who expect to leave Cambridge to take up work at home will find it pleasant and advantageous to have known each other in college. For these and other reasons about thirty groups of students have organized themselves into what are known as territorial clubs and these clubs in turn have joined in the formation of the Harvard Federation of Territorial Clubs.

In historic times the Freshmen were made to "fag" for upper classmen, later they were hazed, and more recently they were ignored. But now the importance of assisting and guiding the Freshmen has been realized by the Faculty and upper classmen. Such institutions as the Senior and Faculty advisers, receptions, and lectures have their use, but organized groups of men from the Fresh-

man's own part of the country are invaluable. The result has been that most territorial clubs hold a special meeting at the opening of the year to welcome new men.

Students from the following territories have organized themselves in more or less active groups: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon,



TERRITORIAL ROOM

HEADQUARTERS OF THE HARVARD FEDERATION OF TERRITORIAL CLUBS IN THE UNION

Washington State, California, Texas, Cotton Belt States, West Virginia, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Canada, Buffalo, Long Island, Chicago, Kansas City, and in Massachusetts, Concord, Fall River, Fitchburg, Malden, Medford, and Worcester. The effectiveness of this Federation to which more than one thousand men belong accounts for its rapid growth. The territorial club not only serves as a means of social intercourse at Harvard, but it also purposes to make clear to fellows who intend to come to college the advantages and requirements of Harvard. The attractively equipped headquarters of the Federation, where the constituent clubs hold their meetings, dances, and dinners, is in the Harvard Union, and it is possible to reach any of the clubs at this address or through the secretaries whose addresses are given at the end of this book. The clubs hold themselves at the service of anybody who desires such information concerning the University as the students can give.

CHAPTER II

SCHOLARSHIP

D. E. DUNBAR, '13

Home address, Springfield, Massachusetts. Prepared at Central High School, Springfield. In college four years as undergraduate. Second Marshal, Phi Beta Kappa, 1912-13; Editorial Chairman, *Crimson*, 1912-13; Vice-President, Wilson Club, 1912; Chairman, Student Council Committee on Scholarship, 1912-13. Bowditch Scholarship, 1910-11; Price Greenleaf Scholarship, 1911-12; Richard Augustine Gambrell Scholarship, 1912-13; Ricardo Prize, 1912; Detur, 1910; First Group Scholarship, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13; Honorable Mention for Bowdoin Prize, 1911, 1912. Signet Society, Phi Beta Kappa, Advocate, *Crimson*, Student Council, Speakers' Club, University Register, Committee on Sesquicentennial Celebration of Hollis Hall.

THE four years spent in college comprise the formative period of a man's life. The habits formed and the faculties developed then are the foundation for future usefulness. These four years of college are not an isolated period during which the individual may give himself up entirely to fun and play and after which he may turn suddenly to professional or business endeavor with the guarantee of success. Those who have neglected their academic opportunities always find themselves handicapped in the real competition of life. The community supports a college because its function is to teach men to think, to foster learning, and to add to the store of human knowledge accumulated through the ages. This being the purpose of a college, no such institution can thrive unless scholarship is its main concern. Therefore, through loyalty to college and duty to community, the young men who have the opportunity for a higher education should understand and improve it.

Students come to Harvard with diverse notions as to what they want to do. A great many come to study; a larger number win distinction in the various activities of college life; and, unfortunately, too many intend to enter merely to enjoy the "best time ever." It is well to come to Harvard with the determination to do something; it is better to come with mind set on studies before all else; it is despicable to come to loaf.

When a Freshman enters college he is immature and generally undecided; consequently his actions must be guided. To this end a modified form of the elective system has been devised by Presi-

dent Lowell. Under the unrestricted elective system, many students sought to evade serious work and consequently acquired what may be termed a "blind alley" education. They elected courses merely because they were notoriously easy, and they followed no consecu-

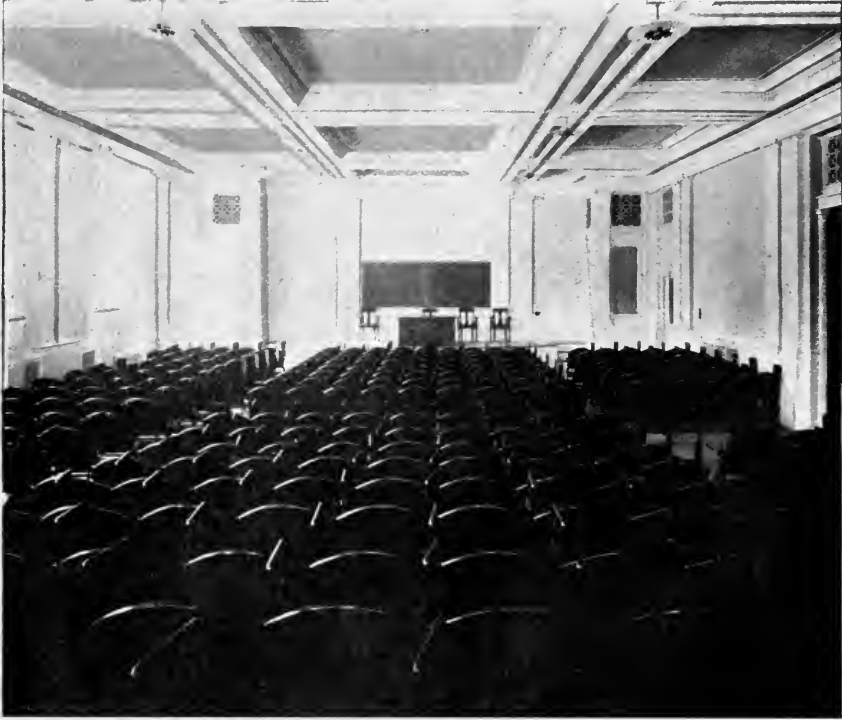


A. LAWRENCE LOWELL
PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

tive or rational plan of study. With the new plan of concentration in one field of study and the distribution of other courses in allied fields, the opportunity is presented to each student to plan from the beginning a logical outline for his work during the ensuing four

years. To follow the new plan in spirit as well as in letter will give the maximum of profit and satisfaction.

An academic innovation adopted in several departments amounts to a partial application of the preceptorial system. This aims to place the supervision of the student's study in the hands of a young and experienced teacher who can analyze the needs of his few pupils and supply them. Thus a close personal friendship should develop



EMERSON HALL
INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE LARGE LECTURE ROOMS

between the preceptor and student, and this should give the student a stronger incentive to become interested and active in his field of study. Furthermore, this plan provides for a set of oral examinations at the end of the college course instead of a written examination in each individual course. At the present time almost all students tend to regard their courses as isolated from one another and do not seek to correlate those lying in the same field. The result is a disjointed and cellular mass of information. The aim of the provision for oral examination on a particular field of study,

for instance, modern history or economics, is to ensure a proper coördination by the student of the knowledge gained in all his courses in that field. The introduction of the concentration plan has already raised the standard of scholarship appreciably; the proposed scheme of preceptors and oral examination will accomplish a great deal more.

While the true reward for good scholarship lies in the intangible mental resources gained, there are plenty of material prizes to be won for distinction in academic work. In the first place there are two groups of scholars: the first is composed of students of very



MASSACHUSETTS HALL AND HARVARD HALL
WINTER SCENE IN THE YARD

high standard; and the second, made up of students who have done excellent work, but failed to make the higher group. Admission to these groups is based on the previous year's work. To win a position in the first, a Freshman must earn four *A*'s and one *B*; an upper classman, three and one-half *A*'s and one-half *B*. For the second group the minimum requirement varies, but is usually two *A*'s and two *B*'s.

Every member of the two groups receives a scholarship, either beneficiary or honorary, the latter, provided he is not dependent upon aid for his education. There are a large number of scholarships with stipends, ranging in amount from \$525 down to \$200, or less. Three of the scholarships with stipend deserve special emphasis. First, the Jacob Wendell Scholarship of \$250 is a prize and is bestowed upon the leading scholar of the Sophomore class; the Saltonstall Scholarship of \$525 is awarded to the student of highest standing in the Junior class; and the Richard Augustine Gambrill

Scholarship of \$525 goes to the leading scholar of the College, who is, of course, a member of the Senior class. To win one of these scholarships is a worthy distinction.

In addition to the many scholarships are the prizes. Several of these are very old foundations, and lists of winners during years past are replete with the names of famous men. Among these prizes the oldest is the Detur, which consists of an elegantly bound work of some great author and bears the seal of the University.



RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

THE COLLEGE FOR GIRLS WHICH IS AFFILIATED WITH HARVARD

Deturs are given only to members of the First Group. Perhaps the most renowned of the prizes are the Bowdoin Prizes, given for dissertations in English, Greek, and Latin. A very large number of essays are submitted in competition for them and the winning contributions are often works of unusual merit. The first prize for the English dissertation is \$250; and the two second awards are \$100 each. In the Economics Department the principal prize is the Ricardo, often given to Juniors, Seniors, and Graduates. In the division of History, the Philip Washburn Prize; in Comparative Literature, the Potter Prizes; in Public Speaking, the Boylston Prizes: all are rewards of high merit.

These scholarships and prizes form a pyramid of academic honors; at the top is Phi Beta Kappa. That election to this society is the highest distinction one can win in college is common opinion. The organization has existed now for one hundred and thirty-seven years, and during this long period has always upheld the laudable ideals of scholarship and character. Election to the Harvard Chapter, the Alpha of Massachusetts, may come in the Junior or Senior year. The College office submits annually to the secretary a list of the highest twelve men in the Junior class, and one

of the highest forty-four from the Senior class. From the former, eight are chosen and they comprise the Junior Eight; from the latter twenty-two are elected. The electing is done by the Junior Eight of the previous year and is very closely supervised by a committee of graduates, of whom President Lowell is chairman. Scholarship and high character are the sole determinants of election. In addition to the thirty men selected from each class in



JOSIAH QUINCY PRESENTING THE DIPLOMA

this way, ten more are chosen toward the end of the Senior year, to include men who during their four years of college work have shown themselves worthy of the honor, but have failed to attain it through some circumstances not derogatory; and to include those who win high distinctions and prizes at the end of their course.

It is very true that every young man of brain and energy wishes to enter into the life and activity of his college. Some assert that to follow the thorny and rocky path of scholarship means isolation, disappointment, and finally alienation from the real world. Such is far from the truth. Not only is the path of learning not thorny

and rocky, it is verdant and invigorating, once access is made. Truly, in the midst of the hundreds of teeming activities of Harvard undergraduate life, with your fellows and your predilections calling in all directions, it is hard to start on the difficult path of study. But it is the path of duty. Your college exists to train the mind; it opens to you the gate to the fields of learning cultivated through all ages, where ideas grow and thrive, and where ground is waiting for others to be sown. The world beyond, the active machine, is fed and run by the ideas grown here; ever increasing, it demands a larger and larger crop. Enter then, youth of Harvard, and your service will be worthy and our College ever great.

CHAPTER III

RELIGIOUS LIFE

W. L. USTICK, '13

Home address, St. Louis, Missouri. Prepared at Ferguson High School, Ferguson, Missouri, and University of Missouri. In college four years as undergraduate. At University of Missouri one year. Secretary, Christian Association, 1911-12; Vice-President, Christian Association, 1912-13; Secretary, Glee Club, 1912-13; Editor, Register, 1912-13; Chairman, Student Council Committee on Organizations, 1913; Chairman, Information Bureau, Phillips Brooks House, 1912. Freshman Crew Squad, 1910; Dormitory and Weld Boat Club Crews, 1910-11. Freshman Glee Club, University Glee Club, Christian Association, University Choir, Speakers' Club, Deutscher Verein.

THE religious life of Harvard is somewhat undemonstrative, but this quality indicates reserve rather than indifference. The opportunities for the expression of the religious spirit are many. First, there is the Chapel, with its Sunday morning service, and its brief prayer service at the beginning of each day. Then there are the many churches in Cambridge and Boston, of all denominations, whose doors are ever open to the student. Finally, there is Phillips Brooks House, dedicated to "piety, charity, hospitality," which aims to unite all religious and philanthropic activities in the University.

The University Chapel offers an undenominational service, conducted by men of all communions and from all parts of the country. Each preacher conducts service on Sundays and week-days throughout his ministration. The men are chosen for their ability as preachers, their scholarship and breadth of view, and their religious fervor. Besides conducting services, the preachers have regular hours each day when they are glad to meet students personally, to advise with them or talk over any matters in which they may be interested. It is a rare privilege to meet such men in this way, and it is coming to be appreciated by more and more students each year.

The services in Chapel are designed primarily for young men. Only students and members of the Faculty attend the morning prayer service, and even on Sundays there is but a limited provision made for the public. Consequently, the speaker does not feel that he must address his sermon to a miscellaneous gathering of people of all ages and from all stations of life; the student body is suffi-

ciently homogeneous to allow him to speak to it as to one man, and the gain in directness and in contact of personality is immeasurable. An important part of the service is the music. The choir, which is one of the best men choirs in the country, is made up entirely of students, and is under the direction of a member of the Faculty. The music presented is of the very highest quality. Indeed, many of the selections are never given elsewhere, even in our



UNIVERSITY CHAPEL

VIEW FROM TOWER OF MEMORIAL HALL

largest city churches. The congregation, the minister, the music, — everything, — make for a spirit of healthy manliness.

Even more important than the Sunday service, in some ways, are the daily prayers. This service comes at a quarter to nine in the morning, and lasts but fifteen minutes: thus men who attend it are able to be on time for nine o'clock classes. A great many men find attendance at daily prayers an excellent preparation for the day's work. It is as well rounded a service as could be held in the brief time allotted to it. The sincere and spontaneous spirit of worship which pervades the place makes "daily Chapel," an important factor in the lives of many students.

Besides the daily and weekly services, there are two very important occasional services: the annual Freshman Service, and the celebration of the Lord's Supper. The former is held in the

Chapel for the entire Freshman Class, and President Lowell and several members of the Faculty speak. It was originated by one of the classes a few years ago, and is now an established custom. The Lord's Supper is celebrated at least once a year in the Chapel. It is only for students, and for the members of the Faculty who officiate. The service was instituted a few years ago, in response to a petition signed by some two hundred students, — another indication of the quiet but none the less earnest religious spirit of Harvard.

Although a large part of the student body makes the University Chapel the regular place for its worship, there are always some men who prefer to be identified with a church of their own denomination. To such men, the churches of Cambridge and Boston extend a hearty welcome. Many of them make a special effort to include students in their congregations, and to that end have Bible classes especially designed for college men, and provide for social life among the younger people of the church. In this way, students who are in Cambridge for the first time find an opportunity to meet Cambridge and Boston people, and are given an outlet for the natural desire for social intercourse.

Phillips Brooks House is the other center of religious life in the University, and in a sense it represents even more than the Chapel the interests of the students. Brooks House was built in 1900 to bring together the various religious and philanthropic societies in the University, to provide them with facilities for carrying on their work, and to bring into closer communion men interested in the same things. The expense of maintaining the House is met with money contributed by students, graduates, and members of the Faculty, and in part by the endowment fund of Phillips Brooks House. The work of the House is carried on by students, under the general direction of a permanent Graduate Secretary; but his supervision is of a very general nature, and it is still true that Brooks House is distinctly a student institution, owing its very existence to the constant demand which it is intended to meet.

Brooks House is absolutely non-sectarian. Its roof shelters men of every creed, and discriminates between them only as they choose to join themselves with one or other of the various groups of men who are trying to realize certain definite ideals. It is a striking example of the coöperation which the churches throughout Christendom are coming to find so effective.

The chief interests of Brooks House may be divided into three classes: "religious," which emphasize man's relation to God; "philanthropic," which lay stress on man's relation to his fellows in the outside world; and "social," which relate more particularly to fellowship among the men who are connected with Brooks House.

The "religious" interests include meetings for worship and discussion of religious matters, and Bible study. The Harvard University Christian Association, one of the groups of men within



PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE

the larger association, has meetings every Sunday morning before Chapel, with occasionally a special meeting in the evening to which some prominent speaker is invited. The weekly meetings, which are open to all members of the University, are devotional in character and are for the discussion of religious problems. The St. Paul's Society, which includes all men in the University who are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, also has weekly devotional meetings, on Wednesday evenings, and occasional special meetings. Other groups within the Brooks House Association, which have their own meetings, are: the St. Paul's Catholic Club,

the Harvard-Andover Divinity Club, the Harvard Mission, the Graduate Schools Society, and the Law School Society.

Bible study is carried on by series of conferences held once a week, under the direction of members of the Faculty, or even more informally, in the students' rooms for the systematic discussion of whatever problems happen to interest the particular group. These "classes," by bringing men of all beliefs and all types of mind into



PHILLIPS BROOKS
AS A STUDENT AT HARVARD

closer relationship with one another, foster a spirit of tolerance and broad-mindedness which could be attained in hardly any other way.

We have called those activities which have to do with man's relation to man, the "philanthropic" activities. There is perhaps more emphasis placed upon this phase of the work done at Brooks House, than upon any other. The spirit of service to one's fellow men, which is the turn that Harvard's religion takes, finds expression in many kinds of activity, loosely ranged under the term "social service." This includes every kind of service, from giving entertainments at settlement houses in Boston and neighboring towns, to conducting boys' clubs, carrying on juvenile

court work, teaching foreigners, tutoring working boys for college, collecting cast-off clothing from students and distributing it through charitable institutions, to needy families, — besides a host of other things too numerous to mention. The student who has a little spare time at his disposal, and desires to express his love for his fellows in really useful service, need not fear for lack of opportunity. Men who undertake this kind of work not only aid materially the people with whom they work, but also gain an insight into social conditions which may influence the entire trend of their lives. Contact with all sorts and conditions of men, through social service, often broadens the student more than any amount of purely academic work could do, and makes him better fit to be of service to his community after college.

The "social" activities of Brooks House are each year coming to claim the attention of increasing numbers of men. First, there is the fall work among new students in the University, which consists in looking after men who have just come to Cambridge, and trying to make them feel at home in their strange surroundings. Quite in the same spirit is the reception to new students early in the autumn, in Brooks House, where the members of the incoming Freshman class gather for a social evening, and listen to brief talks by prominent upper classmen, and by members of the Faculty. There are also meetings of a social nature held by the different societies in Brooks House, for their own members; and on Thanksgiving and Christmas nights, the House entertains all members of the University who care to be present. Besides these opportunities for fellowship, the University provides an important means of stimulating social intercourse through weekly receptions at Brooks House, on Friday afternoons. Members of the Faculty and their families receive informally, and all members of the University are invited to be present. Thus does Phillips Brooks House realize its purpose, expressed in the motto: "Piety, charity, hospitality."

The College Chapel, the many churches of all denominations in Cambridge and Boston, and the Phillips Brooks House: these are the forces which make for religion, righteousness and social service, in Harvard University.

CHAPTER IV

ATHLETICS

DAILY EXERCISE

ONE of the important factors in an undergraduate's life is his daily exercise. The man who prefers to take his exercise outside the regular college sports has no end of natural resources to satisfy his desire. The canoes and wherries of the University boat houses are convenient for boating on the Charles, and in half an hour it is possible to reach the beautiful stream of which Hawthorne speaks, winding through the hills, past the Old Manse and under



CALISTHENICS IN THE HEMENWAY GYMNASIUM

the Concord Bridge where the first shot of the Revolution was fired. The historic country about Cambridge is ideal for long tramps.

The facilities used by the men who are training for the teams are practically always open to any members of the University. Soldiers' Field, which covers an extensive level acreage on the other side of the river from the University, is the scene of most of the outdoor events. Here are the cement stadium, which has seated

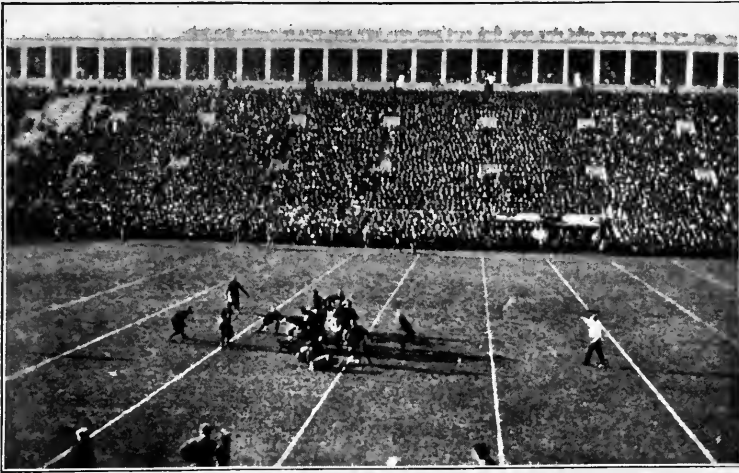
over 40,000 spectators, the baseball stands, the locker building and the baseball cage. The cinder track, the jumping pits, the lacrosse and soccer fields, and numerous tennis courts are also given space in the same field. Beyond the Hemenway Gymnasium, where appropriate apparatus is provided for basket ball, wrestling, calisthenics, etc., are the majority of the tennis courts.

FOOTBALL

R. T. P. STORER, '14

Home address, 286 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Prepared at Noble and Greenough School. Captain, University Football Team, 1913-1914. Fly Club, Kalumet Club, Varsity Club, Institute of 1770, Hasty Pudding Club, etc.

Football is a game, and as a game, it should be played in the same spirit and with the same sense of clean play and fairness that characterize all sports. Now, mixed with this idea of fair play,



FOOTBALL IN THE STADIUM

there should be a strong bond of spirit — spirit that will make each man do his utmost individually, and spirit that will make the eleven men act and work as a unit. When a team can once get this idea of enthusiasm it is on the road to success. The minor points come easily then, team play develops of itself, and the team acquires a feeling of confidence. Nothing will come without good hard work. A fellow should never go out for a team without the full intention of making it, or at least, of doing his very best. If he does not succeed, it is only because another fellow has done better than his best.

Some men go out for a team just to show a little spirit. If the coach does not pay much attention to them in the early practice, they soon feel discouraged and "quit." Others go out with little expectation of making the team, but with every idea of doing their best to help their team, and incidentally, themselves. They are always there when practice is called, they pay close attention to what the coach tells them, and they listen carefully to pick up



PRACTICE

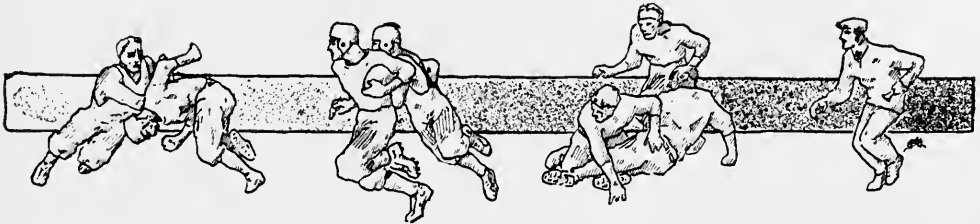
points when the coach is criticising others. They may be put on the second team for two seasons, but in the end they will get their chance. Still others may be pretty good players who think they are sure of the team. They loaf in practice, they loaf off the field, and they loaf in their rooms. Such men end by being displaced on the team or by being forbidden to play on the team because of low standing in studies. Finally, there are others—good athletes—who try to do their best in everything. They will try to help the next man and give him suggestions. When a question comes up, they will face it. Such men are sure to succeed, not

only in school, but later. They never shirk responsibility and are natural leaders.

The points to be emphasized are:

- (1) Never do a thing without the full intention of doing it to the best of your ability.
- (2) Never quit until you are dropped.
- (3) Earn the right to play on your teams by keeping up in your studies.
- (4) Never rest on what you have done: always look to the future and try to do a little better each day.

Candidates for the University Team are called out about the middle of September. For the first four or five days the work consists of getting into shape for the hard grind ahead. After college begins, practice is held every afternoon, and a game is played every Saturday up to the Yale game. For the Freshmen the work is pretty much the same. Candidates are called out at the opening of college under a Senior coach with men of experience as assistants. The Freshman schedule includes games with a number of large preparatory schools such as Andover, Exeter, Groton, and Hill, and other Freshman teams, like those of Cornell, and Yale.



BASEBALL

D. J. P. WINGATE, '14

Home address, 8 Stratford Road, Winchester, Massachusetts. Captain, University Baseball Team, 1912-13, 1913-14. Delta Upsilon, Institute of 1770, Hasty Pudding, etc.

Baseball requires no recommendation to Americans. Suffice it to say that at Harvard it receives the full measure of interest and enthusiasm to which it is entitled as the National Game.

The baseball season at Harvard covers a period of about six months. In the fall, regular practice begins after the opening of

college and continues as long as the weather permits. All men who intend to try for the University team, and who are not engaged in other sports at the time, are expected to report for this work. The spring practice starts in the cage about the middle of February. Although about twenty men are taken on a trip during the Easter vacation, these do not necessarily comprise the first squad for the whole season. They are the men who have shown the best work up to that time, but they must prove their fitness to remain on the squad. The University team begins its regular schedule after returning from this trip. Directly after the Easter vacation, the



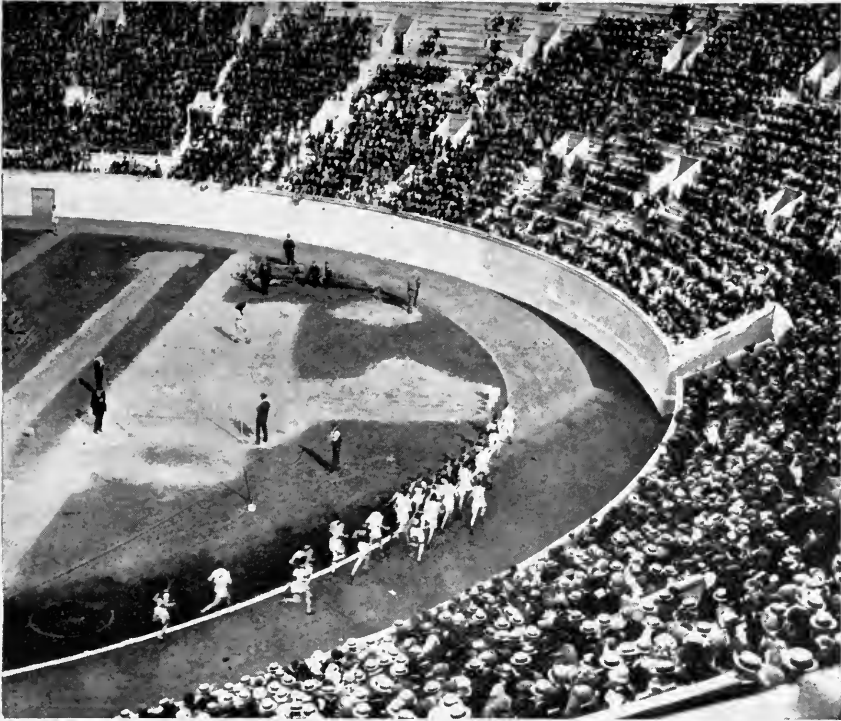
BASEBALL CAGE ON SOLDIERS' FIELD

second team is organized from those who are not retained on the first squad. The second team plays a regular schedule of games, and men who do good work during the season are given a trial for the first squad.

Practice for the Freshman team under direction of a capable player is held at the same period as that for the University team. The squad which reports in February is cut to about twenty men by the middle of April, when its schedule is opened. The schedule of games played with preparatory schools and freshman teams is concluded by the contest with the Yale freshmen. In addition to the regular teams, there are about twenty scrub nines, which play a series of games among themselves for the Leiter Cup.

In regard to the men who make the University and Freshman teams, much might be said of interest to men entering college.

Briefly I should like to make it clear that the positions are strictly competitive, and are won by the men who show ability and improvement. Statistics show that, in the past three years, just about one-half of the men who have won their letters in baseball are men who came to college from high schools, and that a number



INTERCOLLEGIATE TRACK MEET IN THE STADIUM

of men who ultimately played on the team had been brought up from the second squad during the season.

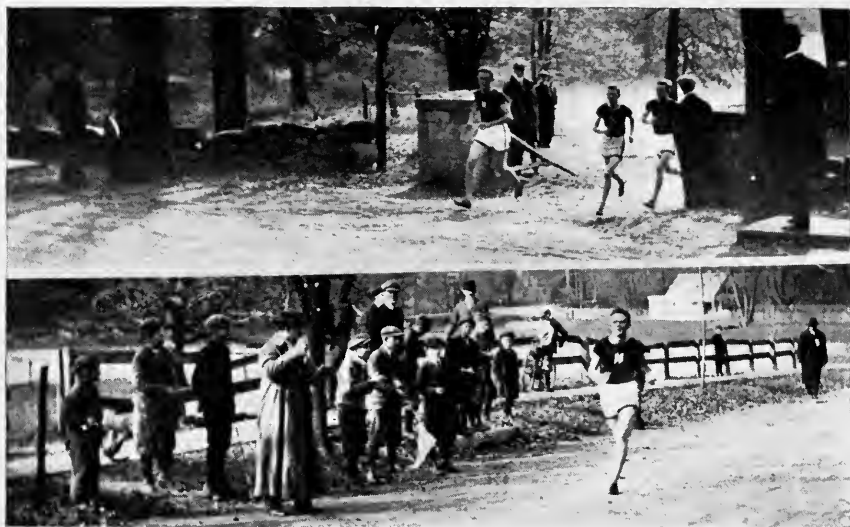
TRACK

J. B. CUMMINGS, '13

Home address, Fall River, Massachusetts. Prepared at Stone's School. In college four years as undergraduate. Class Day Committee; Freshman Track Team; University Track Team, 1911, 1912, 1913; Captain, 1913. Institute of 1770, D. K. E., Phoenix Club, Hasty Pudding Club, Memorial Society, Student Council, Stone's Club, Varsity Club, Union.

To men who are interested in track athletics, Harvard offers splendid opportunities for development. In equipment it is un-

surpassed, for the track and jumping-pits at the Stadium are generally acknowledged the best in the country. To obtain greater efficiency and give more individual attention, two coaches are employed, one for the field events and one for the sprints and runs. Thus there is every chance for new men to develop into first-class performers. The quality that counts for success is perseverance.



CROSS COUNTRY

The man who keeps working quietly on in face of early discouragement will find himself at last one of those on whom the coaches have come to depend.

Fall practice begins at once on the regular track. During the winter, the field event men and hurdlers work in the baseball cage, and a board track is set up for the relay runners. These runners compete during the winter with Cornell and Yale and in the Intercollegiate indoor relay championships at New York. To accustom the men to competition, handicap contests in the field events are held weekly in the cage. Throughout the winter, also, there are numerous indoor meets in and around Boston which individual men can enter.

In the spring come the dual meets with Cornell and Yale, and the Intercollegiates, the handicap, consolation, and interclass meets,

in which everybody has a chance. The Freshman track team is made up at the same time as the University and with the same



OUTDOOR BOARD TRACK IN WINTER

attention. It holds meets in the course of the spring season with Andover and Exeter and with the Yale freshmen.

ROWING

C. T. ABELES, '13

Home address, 4140 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri. Prepared at Smith Academy, St. Louis, Missouri. In college four years as undergraduate. Treasurer, Memorial Society; Class Day Committee; Coxswain, Freshman Crew; Coxswain, University Crew, 1911-12, 1913 (Captain). Student Council, 1912-13, D. K. E., Institute of 1770, Western Club, Signet Society, Phoenix Club, Hasty Pudding Club.

Rowing is by no means so widespread a sport as football or baseball. But at Harvard it occupies an important position in the athletic world and is recognized, along with the other so-called major sports, by the award of the "H" to members of the crew rowing against Yale.

In its requirements rowing is probably the most exacting of any of the athletic activities in which undergraduates engage. Its training season is long. At the end of a month's rowing, immediately



ON THE CHARLES RIVER

after the opening of college, there is an intermission up to the first of February, when a general call for candidates is issued. The number of men responding to this call for candidates for the



AT RED TOP PRIOR TO THE YALE RACE AT NEW LONDON

University and Freshman squads is usually over one hundred and twenty-five. There is, of course, a gradual reduction of this number, until the final selection of the men who are to race against

Yale late in June. The men then chosen are taken to New London where for three weeks they train for the final contests.

There is one point of distinction between rowing and the other major sports which makes it of particular interest to the Freshman. Previous experience and training count for little in a man's chances of success. Statistics show that almost half of the men who have rowed in University crews in the past ten years have never had an oar in their hands before coming to college. Their success is brought about by a well-established system of dormitory and class rowing whereby inexperienced men may learn the rudiments of the sport under competent coaches. Hence the competition for crews is restricted only by certain physical requirements, the bounds of which are by no means so narrow as is popularly supposed.

A Freshman who goes in for rowing with any serious purpose must, however, be willing to endure a rigorous course of training. Rowing, more than any other sport, demands perseverance, self-sacrifice, and courage. And, lest the Freshman think that this is too much to ask for a few short moments of competition, let him question an upper classman who has gone through the New London experience. The answer will invariably be in favor of what is one of the greatest of college activities.



HOCKEY PRACTICE IN THE STADIUM

HOCKEY

H. B. GARDNER, '13

Home address, New York City. Prepared at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. In college four years as undergraduate. Athletic Committee, 1912-13; Executive Committee of the Varsity Club, 1912-13; Governing Board of the Union, 1912-13; Executive Committee, Student Council, 1912-13; Editor of Freshman Red Book; Vice-President, Junior Class; Third Marshal, Senior Class; Freshman Football Team; Captain, Freshman Hockey Team; University Football Team, 1910, 1911, 1912; University Hockey Team, 1912, 1913 (Captain). St. Paul's School Club, Phillips Brooks House, Polo Club, Kalumet Club, O. K. Club, Institute of 1770, D. K. E., Hasty Pudding Club, A. D. Club, Memorial Society.

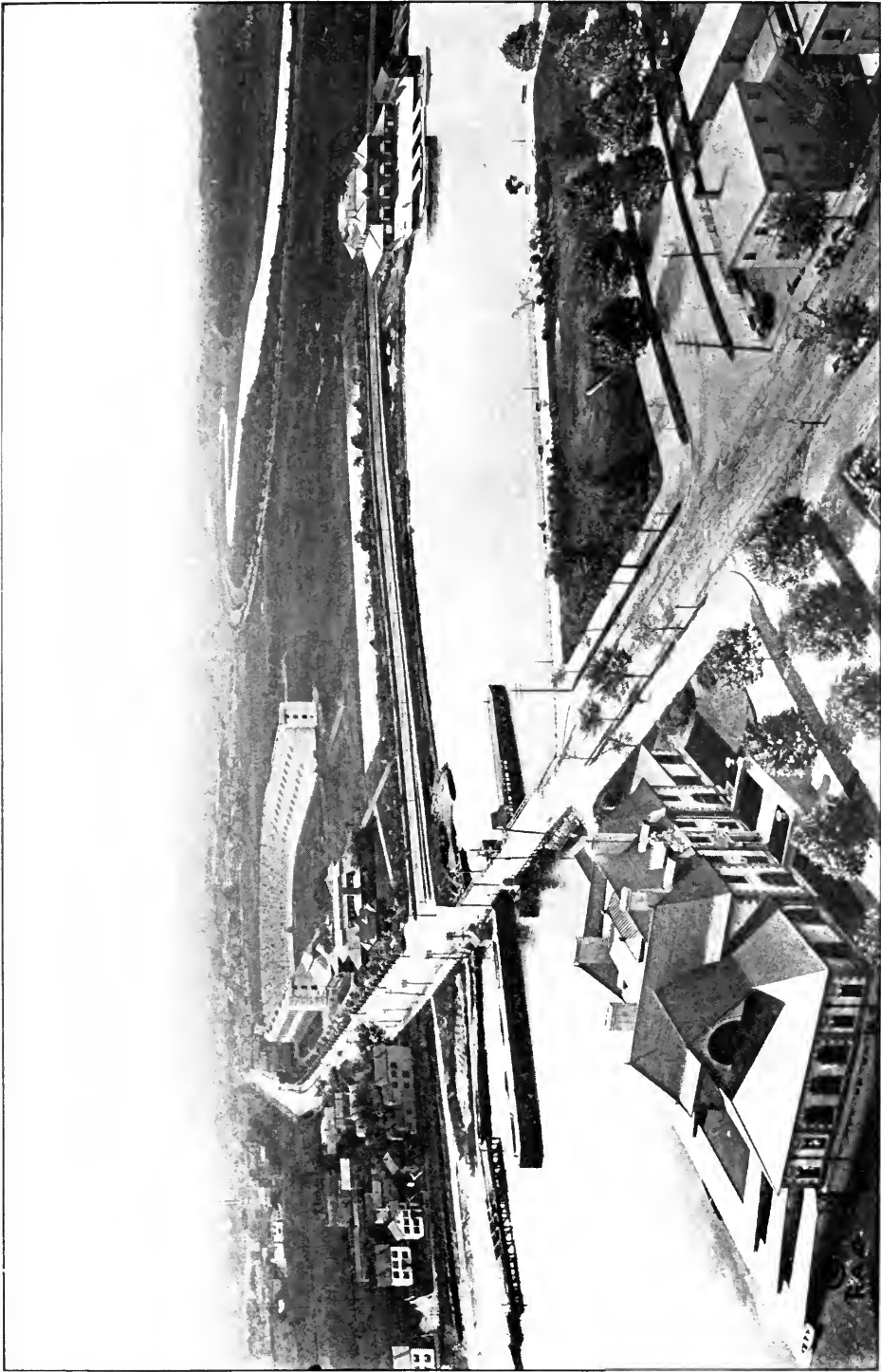
The growing importance of hockey has been recognized at Harvard by its elevation to the rank of a major sport, for which the regular "H" is awarded. Ample facilities for practice are afforded



HOCKEY RINK ON JARVIS FIELD

by the rinks on Soldier's Field and at the Boston Arena, and interest in the sport is widespread and keen.

Practice for the Freshman team begins as soon as the Soldier's Field rinks can be frozen. The coaching is in charge of an experienced player, who is assisted by members of the University squad. Games are played with the large preparatory schools, and the season is concluded in February by a contest with the Yale freshmen. The University team begins practice on the Arena rink in November, and, in the course of its season, has the opportunity of meeting the best college teams in this country and in Canada. Besides the activities of these regular teams, there is a scrub series which is very popular.



UNIVERSITY BOAT HOUSE

STADIUM

WELD BOAT HOUSE

Hockey has the advantage of affording exercise and occupation at a time of the year when other sports are dormant, and it offers a great opportunity for men with little or no experience. There is no better way of exercising during the winter months than in regular activity on the hockey rink.

TENNIS

H. G. SMITH, '14

Home address, New York City. Prepared at Lower Merion High School, Ardmore, Pennsylvania. In college four years as undergraduate. Manager, Tennis Team, 1912, 1912-13; Treasurer, Pennsylvania Club, 1912-13; Class Tennis Team, 1911 and 1912; University Tennis Team, 1912. Dramatic Club, Pennsylvania Club.

Although the major sports hold a greater attraction in the field of athletics, the minor sports, besides offering excellent opportunities for fun and exercise, are carefully organized, and provide a splendid chance for a man to represent the University. Undoubtedly the most popular of the minor sports is tennis. The University owns fifty-four courts, seventeen on Soldier's Field, and the rest on Jarvis Field, and for the use of these the nominal sum of ten cents an hour is charged to each player. The fall season includes tournaments in singles and doubles, and an interclass tournament between teams selected from each class. The members of the winning team receive their numeral insignia in their class colors. Competitions for positions on the University and Freshman teams, which hold regular scheduled matches with outside organizations, take place during the spring. Among the games played by the University team are those with Amherst, Brown, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale, and late in the summer just before the opening of college is held the Intercollegiate tennis championship tournament. Members of the University team who play against Yale or in the Intercollegiates are awarded the insignia "H. T. T." Class tournaments are popular in the spring and the four winners compete with the members of the University squad for the University championship.

LACROSSE

R. S. SIMMONS, '13

Home address, Boston, Massachusetts. Prepared at Boston Latin School. In college four years as undergraduate. Lacrosse Team, 1911, 1912 (Captain), 1913. Alpha Phi Sigma.

Lacrosse, a sport that originated among the American Indians, although little known in the schools and colleges of this section of the country, is rapidly gaining in popularity. The game is similar to hockey, except that it is played with sticks equipped with gut nets, and a ball instead of a puck. The contest consists



LACROSSE SCRIMAGE

of tossing the ball from player to player by means of the sticks in an endeavor to carry it down the field and into the opponent's goal. Speed in running, and skill in stick-handling are essential to a good player. It is not necessary that a player possess great strength or weight, so that a fellow who is willing to work hard and earnestly can readily pick up the sport and become proficient in it. Harvard is represented each spring by a Freshman team and a University team. For several years past the University team, which makes a southern trip in the spring and competes in the Intercollegiate League, has succeeded in winning the championship of the League.

WRESTLING

W. R. TYLER, '14

Home address, 4610 Racine Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. University Wrestling Team, 1912-13.

From late in November until early in April daily practice in wrestling is held in the Gymnasium under the supervision of a coach well qualified to give instruction in the game. This sport offers one of the few opportunities for the athlete who is unable to skate



PARADE TO SOLDIERS' FIELD

or swim to partake of exercise in an organized sport during the winter months. It is exactly the thing for the football player who wishes to keep in good condition in the off-season, or for the man who wants to build up his muscles and general physical condition.

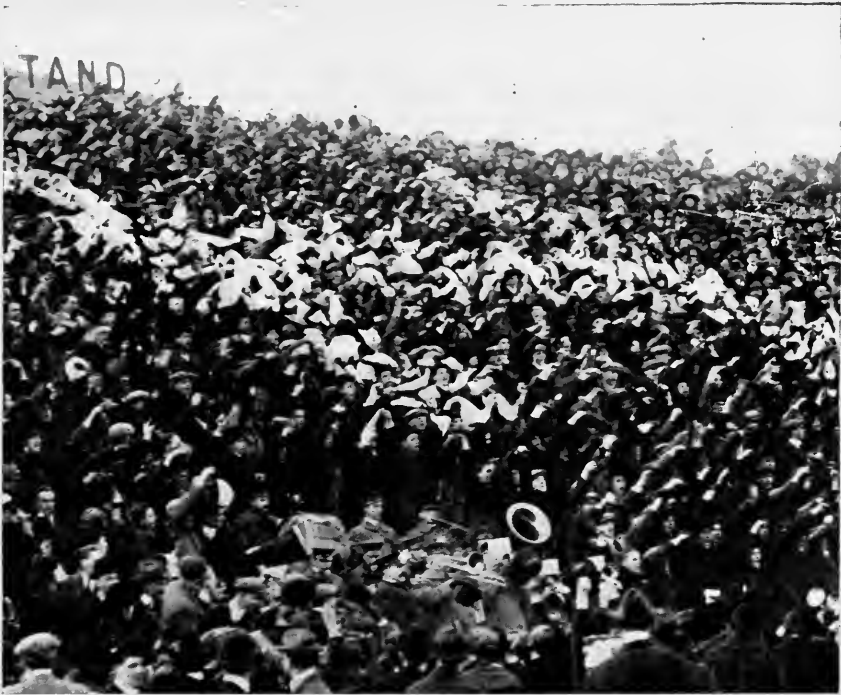
GYMNASTICS

J. R. MORTON, '13

Home address, Brooklyn, New York. Prepared at Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, New York. In college four years as undergraduate. Second Vice-President Chess Club, 1911-12; President, 1912-13; Chess Team, 1911-12; Gymnastic Team, 1910, 1911, 1912 (Captain), 1912-13. C. L. Jones Scholarship, 1912-13. Deutscher Verein, Brooklyn Club.

The active season for the gymnastic team, from late in January to early in March, does not interfere with either fall or spring sports.

The work is under the direction of the gymnasium instructor, with occasional coaching by professionals and men in the graduate schools. The team makes several trips in New England for meets and exhibitions, and the insignia "H. G. T." is awarded to any man competing in one of the letter meets, of which there are usually from three to five. Recently was established the custom of holding interscholastic-freshman gymnastic meets: they will probably be



" THE MARSEILLAISE "

WAVING THE RED AND WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS TO FORM THE "H"
ON THE GRAND STAND AT THE YALE GAME

made annual events. In addition to this there is a novice meet every year for new men, in which according to the usual practice the winners are awarded medals and ribbons. The present facilities for gymnastic work are not the best, but the new gymnasium, which now seems assured, will provide the latest apparatus and finest equipment possible. Since all men are given personal attention and an equal chance to develop, no man, however inexperienced, should hesitate to go out for this team.

FENCING

S. F. DAMON, '14

Home address, 98 Washington Street, Newton, Massachusetts. University Fencing Team, 1912, 1913, Captain, 1913; President, Harvard Musical Review.

Instruction in fencing begins early in the fall and continues until May. The actual competitions begin about the middle of January and end with the intercollegiate meet in the Hotel Astor in New York late in March. From the squad of thirty men who usually take lessons a team of three with one substitute is chosen to represent Harvard in the meets with other colleges and fencing clubs. For those who do not make the team there are a novice



LOCKER BUILDING ON SOLDIERS' FIELD

meet, a Freshman meet, and the University championships. Although men with previous experience are welcome, it is a noteworthy fact that most Harvard fencers have learned the game while in college, and that four of the fencers on the American team at the Olympic games in 1912 were Harvard men. Fencing is a particularly desirable form of exercise for men in college; it brings all the muscles into play, it develops quickness of the eye, brain, and body; and since it requires only a smooth floor space eighteen feet by three, it is one of the easiest games to keep up after one has left college.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

E. L. BARRON, '13

Home address, Chicago, Illinois. Prepared at Highgate School (England). In college four years as undergraduate. President, Lampoon, 1912-13; Association Football, 1911, 1912, Captain, 1913; Class Crews, 1912; Freshman Red Book. Phoenix Club, Fox Club, Signet Club, Hasty Pudding Club, Stylus Club, Southern Club, Institute of 1770, Memorial Society, Student Council, D. K. E.

The recent successes of the association football teams indicate the steadily increasing interest in the game at Harvard. Preliminary practice begins in the fall shortly before the close of the foot-



ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL OUTSIDE THE STADIUM

ball season and lasts three or four weeks. This early practice is primarily to bring out new men and to enable the players to work together effectively. At the opening of the spring season the team continues its development and finally plays a series of eight games. Besides the University team there are a Freshman team with a regular schedule and class teams that compete for the class championship.

SWIMMING

J. G. MACDONOUGH, '13

Home address, Menlo Park, California. Prepared at Beaumont College, Old Windsor, England; Cloyne School, Newport, Rhode Island; Newman School, Hackensack, New Jersey. In college three and one-half years as undergraduate. Swimming Team, 1911-12, Captain, 1912-13. Institute of 1770, D. K. E.

Interest in swimming was re-awakened in 1911 by the completion of the "Harvard Tank" at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. and in May, 1912, it was recognized as a minor sport. Thus, for the first time since 1910, when swimming was abandoned for lack of sufficient facilities, University and class teams were organized. A regular schedule of meets for both University and Freshman teams is arranged and there is a great future in store for this sport.

SHOOTING

E. P. CARVER, '13

Home address, Brookline, Massachusetts. Prepared at Brookline High School. In college four years as undergraduate. Harvard Rifle Team, 1910-11, and 1912-13; Captain, 1911-12. Freshman Debating Club, Harvard Rifle and Pistol Club, Secretary, 1910-12, President, 1911-12.

The Harvard Shooting Club and the Harvard Rifle and Pistol Club are the two organizations which cover the field of shooting. The Indoor Intercollegiate League, of which the latter is a prominent member, holds a series of meets, starting in January. The Outdoor Intercollegiate Match occurs early in May. The Freshman team has opportunities to compete in other matches during the year.

CHAPTER V

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

W. M. E. WHITELOCK, '13

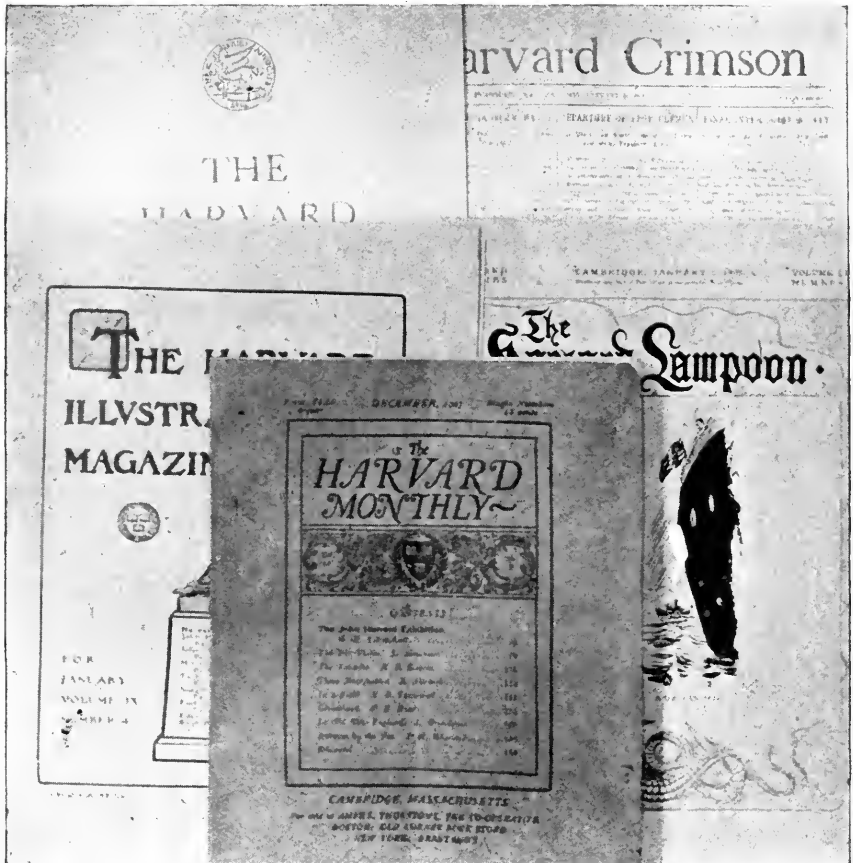
Home address, Baltimore, Maryland. Prepared at St. Mark's School. In college four years as undergraduate. Permanent Class Treasurer; Secretary-Treasurer, Sophomore Class, 1910-11; Secretary, Crimson, 1911; Secretary, Union, 1911-12; Manager, University Football Team, 1911 and 1912; Junior Dance Committee; Vice-President, Union, 1912-13; Athletic Committee, 1912-13; Harvard Forum Committee, 1913; Student Council, 1912-13; Editor, Student Council Register, 1912-13. Cercle Français, Phillips Brooks House Association, St. Mark's School Club, Advocate, Crimson, Memorial Society, Varsity Club, Southern Club, Institute of 1770, D. K. E., Stylus Club, Signet Society, Hasty Pudding Club, O. K. Society, Iroquois Club, Fly Club.

To the man with literary or journalistic aspirations, Harvard offers ample opportunities. Ten or a dozen student publications furnish a wide range for undergraduate expression and training. Nor does writing for college papers mean a life of confinement; along with the development of literary ability come friends, the knowledge of men, and, to the successful, positions of responsibility and respect in the University.

The Freshman will perhaps be overwhelmed with the great diversity of interests which lie before him in this one field alone. The man who comes to college with a definite knowledge of what he wishes to accomplish has a great advantage over his fellows who are not so prepared. In order to give some idea of the various branches of literary activity open to Freshmen, to render possible an early choice of a congenial line of work, to suggest briefly "ways and means," is the purpose of this chapter.

The *Harvard Crimson*, published every week day of the college year, is the newspaper of the University. Election to the board of editors requires a twelve weeks' service as a reporter, securing news of University affairs. Freshmen cannot engage in this service until after the mid-year period. A separate competition is also held whereby a limited number of men acquire positions on the board through writing editorials; this competition is, however, not open to Freshmen. To "make" the *Crimson* is one of the most arduous tasks in college; and a man cannot hope to succeed without intense application and a certain amount of sacrifice of other interests. But,

whether one succeeds or not, there is scarcely any undergraduate activity which affords a greater opportunity for the training of self, the study of men, and an intimate knowledge of the University.



SOME OF THE COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS

Finally, the men who rise to the positions of managing editor and president hold offices of power and responsibility in the college world.

The *Lampoon* is a fortnightly paper devoted to the humorous side of Cambridge life. The competition commences soon after the opening of college; drawings, jokes, poems, anything which treats lightly of the many weaknesses to which the student body is heir, is the sort of material which is desired by the paper. The man with ready mind and facile pen or pencil can here find a delightful and congenial field for self-expression. It is by no means

easy to obtain a position on the board, as considerable material is required of each candidate before he can be elected; but he does not feel in writing for the *Lampoon* — or, indeed for any other of the college publications — that pressure of daily work and limited time which one experiences in writing for the *Crimson*.

Just as the *Crimson* requires efficiency in the gathering and writing of news, just as the *Lampoon* calls for a sense of humor and the power to express this humor, so the *Advocate* and *Monthly* have their distinctive qualifications. The former, published fortnightly, contains stories, verse, essays, articles, reviews of books and plays; the latter, appearing every month as its name implies, presents work of somewhat the same nature. Indeed, the two papers are similar in many ways; candidates for both are called out early in the fall; election to either requires the acceptance of six contributions; both afford an opportunity for the discussion of the condition of the University. For which magazine one shall write is a matter of individual taste rather than a question of widely different policies of the two papers. Each represents literary power in the past and both afford opportunity for future literary development.

The *Illustrated Magazine* prints articles of immediate interest with appropriate illustrations. Though articles must, of course, be well written and readable, timeliness and news interest rather than great literary form or style are requisite in contributions. As can be readily seen, the *Illustrated Magazine* opens fields of endeavor not presented by the older papers. Candidates are usually expected to have had four articles published before they can be elected as editors.

Besides the above-mentioned papers, for which no specialized knowledge is essential, there are two publications open to undergraduate competition which are devoted to particular subjects. The *Musical Review*, a monthly magazine, aims to furnish able comment on the development of music and offers a unique opportunity to men of musical ability.

The *Harvard Engineering Journal* is an illustrated quarterly, devoted to the interests of engineering in Harvard University, and is the official organ of the Association of Harvard Engineers. The *Journal* is edited by students in the School of Engineering, but the articles are all written by practising engineers, the aim being to produce a publication which shall serve as a link between the work of the graduates, and the engineering activities of the

University. Candidates must be approved for their general fitness by the Council of the School of Engineering.

The *Law Review* is, of course, open to graduate students in that school only. The editorial board is elected from among the men who stand highest in the second and third year classes.

The foregoing publications are to a greater or less degree literary. There are three others which do not afford any literary training but which are valuable for other important qualities. The *Fresh-*



THE HARVARD UNION

man Red Book appears in the spring and aims to present annually a record of the Freshman class. Editors are chosen after a competition in charge of a Freshman committee.

The Senior Class each year before graduation issues its *Class Album* which gives a complete record and history of the class during its four years in college. Naturally, however, only Seniors are interested in the editing and publishing of this book.

Finally, the *University Register* is a book of over five hundred pages published annually by the Student Council. It furnishes a record of all branches of Harvard activities and is also a general reference book of college clubs, teams, and other organizations. Like the *Red Book*, the *Register* offers an opportunity for efficiency rather than literary training. Competition for the board begins in the Sophomore year.

In addition to the editorial positions which are open to students on these various publications, every paper and book must have a staff of business editors. The competition for business editor of a publication affords excellent business training. And to the man who does not possess literary ability and yet is ambitious for a position on a student publication, the business end offers a ready solution of the problem.

These, then, are the opportunities which Harvard publications offer, — a wide field, in which any man interested must surely find something worthy an effort. Though the first purpose of college is education, though a man's first duty is to acquire that education, still, a preparation for life based solely on college work is in danger of not being broad. Friendships, the mingling with one's fellow men, the absorbing of new ideas, the power of coöperation, the ability to serve others as well as oneself — these are things which it is hard for books alone to teach. Student publications afford an opportunity to acquire these advantages, along with a certain amount of literary training.

CHAPTER VI

THE HARVARD UNION

H. R. HITCHCOCK, JR., '14

Home address, Pukoo, Molokai, Hawaii. Vice-President, The Harvard Union, University Baseball Team, University Swimming Team, University Football Team, 1913-14. Institute of 1770, Phoenix, Hasty Pudding, etc.

THE great social centre not only for the members of Harvard College but for the men in the graduate schools is the generous gift of Major H. L. Higginson, '55, *The Harvard Union*. The building



THE UNION LIBRARY

is located just across Quincy Street from the Yard. In the great living room of the Union are held weekly lectures and talks by prominent visitors to the University. These evening entertainments are a valuable part of the student life of the University. For

the class smokers and the "pop" concerts of the musical clubs the Living Room is set with small tables and chairs and a stage for the entertainers. The political rallies at election times and the mass meetings preceding the Yale Football Game pack the spacious room with enthusiastic crowds of students. It is even planned to hold in the Living Room the various student musical shows and dramas to which members of the Union were given the courtesy of complimentary tickets last year. The room is well adapted for the large dinners, pageants, and other functions which take place there.



LIVING ROOM OF THE HARVARD UNION

But the Union is essentially a club. Every student in the University is eligible to membership on payment of the small annual fee of ten dollars. Indeed, President Lowell has rightly said that no man has an excuse for not belonging to the Union; for a man who sincerely wishes to enter into the life of the University in this way will find upon application that if he is unable to pay the sum of ten dollars somebody else will be ready to stand the expense. Although the intimacy of some of the smaller clubs does not exist at the Union, one is sure to meet acquaintances here and spend some of the best lounging hours of his college life.

The Union is equipped not only with rooms devoted to the purposes of a club, but with rooms designed to be the headquarters of various undergraduate activities. Of the former, the dining-rooms and the library are particularly attractive. The large à la carte dining-room and a smaller room for members who "sign on" by the week are on the first floor: directly above is a beautiful room to which members have the privilege of inviting ladies. The food and service at these restaurants have made them very popular.



LADIES' DINING ROOM IN THE UNION

At the other end of the building, on the second floor, is the delightful library consisting of a cosy book-room and two well-lighted reading rooms furnished with comfortable chairs and tables. Below the library, on the first floor, one finds the game room provided with card tables, chess-boards, etc., the periodical room — well supplied with the best publications, and a writing or study room — a quiet and retired place. In the basement is a large pool room, where tournaments are held at various times during the year.

As we have said, the Union is the home of many college activities. The *Harvard Crimson* has its sanctum and press in the basement. The *Advocate* and the *Monthly* have sanctums on the third floor —

attractive rooms wherein are held meetings of the editorial boards and receptions. The athletic trophies of the college are kept in the Trophy Room, often the scene of dinners. At the Union, too, is the headquarters of the Harvard Federation of Territorial Clubs. Recently furnished and decorated at great expense, its club room is



TROPHY ROOM IN THE UNION

now one of the most beautiful in Cambridge. Here the constituent Territorial Clubs hold their meetings, dances, and dinners. The privilege of joining in the festivities of one's territorial club is an additional incentive to joining the Union. The Union is, in fact, the great hearthstone of the college. It is the social and democratic center of Harvard life.

CHAPTER VII

CLUBS

P. M. HOLLISTER, '13

Home address, 465 East Fulton Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Prepared at Grand Rapids High School and Middlesex School. In college four years as undergraduate. Ibis, Lampoon, October, 1912, to February, 1913; Freshman Football; Freshman Baseball; University Football, 1912. Delphic Club, Phoenix Club. Hasty Pudding Club, Signet Society, O. K. Society, D. K. E., Institute of 1770, Dramatic Club, Stylus Club, Crimson.

A. J. LOWREY, '13

Home address, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii. Prepared at Oahu College (Punahon School). In college four years as undergraduate. Vice-President, Sophomore Class; Chairman, Junior Finance Committee; Second Marshal, Senior Class; President, Student Council; President, Phillips Brooks House; Freshman Baseball Team; Freshman Tennis Team; University Tennis Team, 1910-11, 1911-12, Captain, 1912-13; University Association Football, 1911-12, 1912-13. Fox Club, Signet Society, Phoenix Club, O. K. Society, Western Club, Hasty Pudding Club, Institute of 1770, D. K. E.

THE number of clubs in Harvard has been the subject of no little jesting on the part of undergraduates and graduates who forget for the time being that the birth of a new interest leads naturally to the formation of a group to pursue it; who forget that the "club" may be merely a unit of association for the pursuit of a particular idea, and not a secluded organization of men who are simply congenial socially. The usual form of the joke is "Let's form another club and hang another medal on our walls."

We haven't time for the jokers. More serious-minded critics say there are too many clubs in college, but they do not specify for what there are too many. If the existence of so many different interests seems cumbersome for the moment, they should realize that the very strength of the college is the widespread undergraduate interest in every direction. They should realize that no man need come to Cambridge and be without the facilities to follow his own taste, to develop his own talent, or to conceive a new enthusiasm which he never knew before lay asleep in him.

These organizations are often classified and divided into eight groups: social, scientific, language and culture (a too pretentious word), musical, debating, political, dramatic, and territorial. We

have no intention of dazzling any one with the array of them. We know that no man will display fitful flashes of interest in various directions only to let them die out as soon as he has made a club unless he is goaded by a false ambition. And we want to make it clear that real interest is the primary qualification for entrance into any one of these organizations. The disappointing man in the college community is the man who loses his keenness after he is in a club, and who is not always entirely to blame, since membership in two or three clubs must divide his time and prevent his



PI ETA CLUB HOUSE

paying entire allegiance to the one for which he is best suited. Let us consider these interests in the order mentioned above, which is purely arbitrary.

Social. — The social life of the University centers about the spacious club house of the Harvard Union — described fully on page 58 of this book. Among the other purely social organizations are the Institute of 1770, the Pi Eta Club, the Fraternities, certain sectional clubs, the “waiting clubs,” the final clubs, and the Hasty Pudding Club. The Institute, an ancient and worthy society, elects 100 men from the Sophomore Class, the first eighty of whom

become automatically members of the D.K.E. The Institute members are chosen in tens beginning in October or November, and the elections continue every week or two.

The Pi Eta Club, with an active membership of 100 men, elects the majority of its members from the Sophomore and Junior Classes. This Club lays stress on the democratic character of the organization. Its elaborate musical shows, given in its own theatre, are often worthy of high praise. Notable, too, is the dramatic success of the Delta Upsilon, an active chapter of the national fraternity, which for several years has presented effective revivals of the Elizabethan drama. It is the most prominent of the numerous fraternities in the University. The fraternity houses are in most cases run as clubs; *i. e.*, although men eat and spend their free time in the houses, they do not actually use them as dormitories. The Southern and Western Clubs are also of this nature.

There are four "waiting clubs": the Iroquois, the Kalumet, the Phoenix, and the Sphinx. Men are elected and taken into these organizations after Christmas in their Freshman year. As the name "waiting club" implies, they serve merely as temporary quarters until men are elected to a final club. The final clubs are the A.D.; the Delphic; the Digamma — known as the Fox; the Fly; the Owl; the Porcellian and the Zeta Psi — called Spee. Fifteen members are elected to each during the latter part of the Sophomore year.

These social clubs, like the other clubs in college with more defined interests, are properly considered as a means for development and friendship, but not as a goal for the "social climber's" ambition. The fact that many prominent men are not members of the prominent clubs casts no reflection on the men or on the clubs. The social club at Harvard holds the same position that a men's club holds in any city.

Scientific. — There are two clubs of men interested in chemistry, one a branch of a national chemistry association, and one local. At their meetings they are addressed by prominent chemists, as a rule on phases of the science which are of unusual or contemporary prominence. The botanical club has about twenty members. A club of the same size is composed of men who are specializing in landscape architecture. A club of drawing and architecture men has less than a dozen members. The engineering society and two mathematical clubs have a large membership in the graduate schools, mostly of men who are taking advanced work. The natural his-

tory society is an undergraduate body with a score of members, and the anthropological and zoölogical organizations are made up of both undergraduates and graduates. The mining club is a graduate's association, for the most part. The wireless club is made up almost entirely of undergraduates. The scientific clubs are necessarily closely affiliated with class-room interests, and as is the case in the language and "culture" clubs, members of the Faculty are sometimes prominent members of the clubs.

Language and Culture. — The Cercle Français, for members of the University who speak French, and the Deutscher Verein, for those who speak German, are both large; they form a link between the college and the older countries, devote considerable time to sociability and conversation, and present a play each year in the foreign tongue. The Circolo Italiano and Sociedad Española are similar organizations, though not large. There are clubs made up of men who are interested in the literature of the modern languages, and in Greek and Roman, Hebraic, and Scandinavian culture.

Musical. — Harvard has many thriving musical clubs. The glee, mandolin, and banjo clubs take men by competition, and the orchestra, called the Pierian Sodality, holds a similar open competition for membership. These clubs give concerts in Cambridge, and make trips to other cities. The Musical Club proper is composed of men interested in music for its own sake, among them several members of the Pierian. In connection with these clubs may be mentioned the opera association, membership in which entitles one to secure seats at the Boston Opera House at reduced rates.

Debating. — The lively interest in public speaking and debating is guided by the Debating Council, an upper class organization, the Freshman Debating Society, the Delta Sigma Rho and Tau Kappa Alpha societies, and the Speakers' Club. The last-named club periodically conducts a valuable open discussion on college topics.

Political. — Interest in political clubs runs high in campaign years. The Republicans, Democrats, Progressives and Socialists have their organizations, of which the Socialist Club is most steadily busy. Members of these clubs engage in practical campaign work.

Dramatic. — The Dramatic Club focusses serious interest in the drama, offers each year a prize for original plays, and presents them with actors and stage hands from its own membership. Three primarily social clubs, Pi Eta, the Hasty Pudding Club, and Delta Upsilon, also produce plays annually; the first two usually give an

original musical comedy, and the last an Elizabethan revival. Dramatic ability influences the qualification for membership in these organizations.

Territorial. — The territorial clubs, embracing organizations of students from various sections of this and other countries, have been treated in Chapter I. The Cosmopolitan Club should be mentioned here. It is an organization of men from every part of the world formed to foster the cosmopolitan interest which must arise from such association.

This army of clubs and societies and leagues and associations may stagger you if you look at them all at once, but taken singly they make the best tonic Harvard can give. These clubs are all for men who want to open their eyes, to learn more, to investigate, whether they call it work or play. It is not a sombre sort of investigation; it is as serious as any pursuit undertaken willingly must be; but it is made buoyant by that very vigor of enthusiasm which gave rise to it.

There is a whip in Harvard for every man's hobby.

CHAPTER VIII

LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

GILBERT ELLIOTT, JR., '13

Home address, 313 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, New York. Prepared at Adelphi Academy. In college four years as undergraduate. President of Harvard Musical Review, 1912-13; Chairman, Entertainment Committee, Harvard Musical Club, 1912-13; Dramatic Club, Lampoon, St. Paul's Society, Brooklyn Club.

No young man, desirous of a broad education, should select a college because it suits him in some one of its features. Course of study, faculty, athletics, the character of its graduates, and numerous other points should all be weighed carefully in making a choice.

The location of a college is one of the things which of necessity assumes a place of prime importance when its advantages and disadvantages are under discussion. There are few institutions of learning which have nothing to boast in this regard. One has the pure air and magnificent scenery of the mountains, another is adjacent to large mining and engineering projects; a third is in the midst of a large city; and so on: each is particularly adapted to the needs of certain types of individuals. Which location is best suited for any young man, and whether he is willing to allow advantages of location to make up for certain other obvious defects, or vice-versa, is a question which he must decide for himself. The important thing is this: to keep clearly in mind how much the individuality of a college is dependent on its location, and how strongly this affects the very spirit of the institution and consequently the character of its students.

Strictly speaking, Harvard College is not a city college. Though but eight minutes' ride by subway from Boston, it is far enough removed to be out of earshot of the noise and bustle characteristic of all great cities. In this respect Harvard is fortunate, for it has all the advantages of a great city without any of its disadvantages.

The proximity of Boston and its surrounding towns nevertheless affects the Harvard student body to a very marked degree. To begin with, there are the Boston and Cambridge people. Opportunities to meet them at social functions are numerous enough; and better still, most of them are anxious to meet and entertain in

their homes the undergraduate coming from a distant part of the country. If he exhibit but a spark of good breeding, he will find it comparatively easy to make their acquaintance and to accept their hospitality. The influence of these people, living as they do, in the midst of the literary, scientific, and artistic traditions of Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne, MacDowell, Norton, Agassiz, and James, affects those who come in contact with them; in fact, it is only the unreceptive student who can go through Harvard without learning to know about these men and to admire the

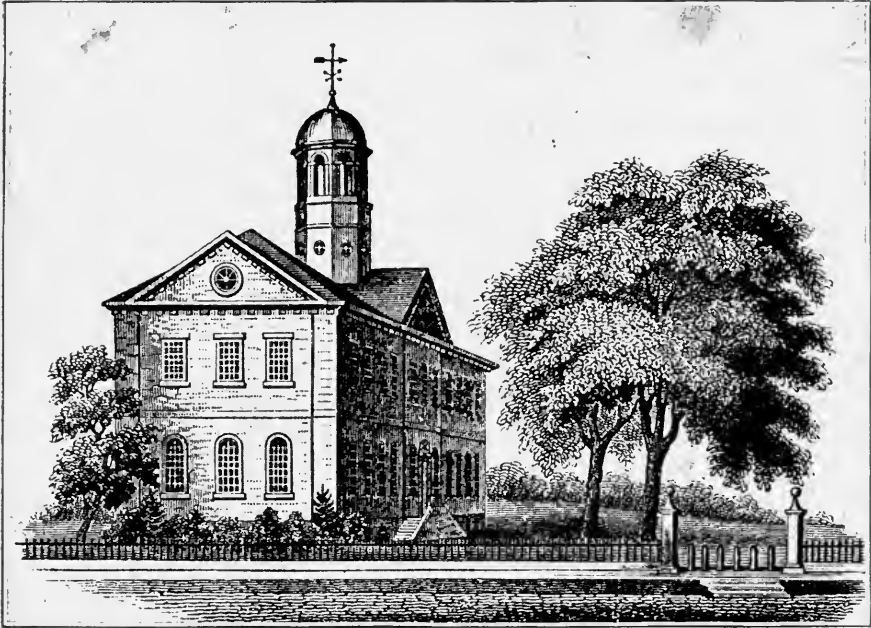


ROOM IN HOLLIS HALL OCCUPIED BY EMERSON,
EVERETT, AND THOREAU

things for which they strove. The keen appreciation of literature, science, and art which these New Englanders exhibit, is a great stimulus to students studying at Harvard, no matter in what field their interests lie.

Of even greater import are the general opportunities for study which Boston affords. With prospective college students it must always be a serious problem whether they are willing to forego, except at the long intervals of vacation, opportunities to attend theatres, opera, and concerts, to visit museums and large libraries,

and to take part in religious and social settlement work. To relinquish these activities may seem a small matter; but if the high school or preparatory school graduate will remember that four of the most important and impressionable years of life are spent at college, and that the formation of broad tastes and ideas is even more important than the digestion of a certain number of facts, he



HARVARD HALL (FROM AN OLD PRINT)

will realize that the opportunities offered by a large city are not so superfluous after all, and are in some cases an absolute necessity.

Harvard makes use of Boston's advantages in innumerable ways. Although the Harvard Library is the largest of our university libraries (the third largest in the country), students in advanced courses find it necessary again and again to use the Boston Public Library. It matters not whether a student's interests lie in Economics, or in music: Boston can aid him. The economist studies the actual business conditions and investigates the economic status of the poorer sections of the city, while the musician turns Boston's numerous concerts and recitals to good advantage. The students in the Fine Arts and Architecture spend hours in the Boston Museum of Art. The student of the drama finds attendance at certain Boston productions part of his prescribed work. Harvard has an

Opera Association of over one thousand members, who secure seats at reduced rates at the Boston Opera House. Students with a good eye to business solicit advertisements from Boston firms for the college papers; engineering students visit and report on local engineering projects; students in botany visit the exhibitions at Horticultural Hall; and those who are preparing to enter a medical school witness operations at the Massachusetts General and other hospitals. One might continue *ad infinitum*. These activities form a regular part of Harvard life. As a result of location they have become a real factor in the college; Harvard without Boston would be almost unthinkable.

The opportunity of hearing and meeting distinguished persons who naturally visit Harvard during their stay in Boston is one of the most gratifying advantages of location. Contact, even in the most formal way and for the briefest period, with persons who have become distinguished in some branch of work, is a source of the greatest stimulation to a student interested in the same subject. The list of those who come in a single winter is a long one. Among those who came during 1912-13 were Henri Bergson, philosopher; Sir William Osler, physician and scientist; Alfred Noyes, poet; Louis Aubert, composer; Arnold Bennett, novelist; George Arliss, actor; Rabindranath Tagore, Indian philosopher and poet; and many others of equal prominence.

CHAPTER IX

A TYPICAL UNDERGRADUATE'S EXPENSES AT HARVARD

H. B. GILL, '13

Home address, Lockport, New York. Prepared at Lockport High School. In college three years as undergraduate. Student Council (Chairman, Committee on Organizations), 1912-13; Editor-in-Chief, Illustrated, 1912-13; University Register, 1911-12 (Committee in Charge, 1911-12); Speakers' Club (Secretary, 1910-11, President, 1911-12); Harvard Forum (Committee in Charge), 1912-13; 1913 Freshman Debating Team (Captain); Christian Association (Cabinet, 1911-12); Class Day Usher, 1912. Harvard College Scholarship, 1912-13; Bowdoin Prize Essay (honorable mention), 1912; Speakers' Club Contest in Extemporaneous Speaking (First Prize), 1912. University Debating Council, 1913, Debating Society, Council of Federated Clubs, S. P. Club, Progressive Club, Men's League for Woman Suffrage, Union, P. O. P. Club, Weld Boat Club, Memorial Society, Methodist Club.

THE pamphlet on "Students' Expenses and College Aids," which is published by the University and may be had for the asking, contains most of the points regarding finances which any boy who thinks of coming to Harvard with limited funds wants to know. It is there stated that a student can keep his total expenditure for one year down to \$354 — for tuition \$150, infirmary fee, \$4; board, \$150; and room, \$50. For the boy who desires to get the full richness out of four years at Harvard, there are many additional expenses which, as the pamphlet goes on to say, "a student will surely be obliged to meet, such as expenses for books and stationery, clothing, washing, laboratory charges, furniture, fuel and light." The work of one boy from Colorado, who came to Harvard with practically no money and no reputation, and who "made good" in scholarship, in athletics, and with his fellows is probably the most significant part of the publication.

At the same time, the social and financial success of the 'varsity captain referred to in the pamphlet was undoubtedly due to his exceptional physical prowess. If a man can attain prominence in athletics, while maintaining his academic standard, as did this big, genial captain, whom some of us cannot help recognizing, he can be sure of a place among his fellows socially and the newspapers will pay him liberally for his writing. The average man who comes to Harvard, however, cannot hope to do all that this man did. It is an exceptional man who becomes captain in a major sport. The

man with little money, no reputation, only a normal physical and mental development, but with a burning desire for an education at Harvard, is the man who is really confronted with the financial problem at college. This is the man by and for whom this article is written.

The expenses of a college education vary according to each man's idea of what constitutes a college education. The typical man in planning for college looks forward, and rightly, to four years of



CLAVERLY HALL DORMITORY

ideal life, in which fellowship and play and leisure to think or to give expression to his dearest fancies are, or should be, as important a part as books and theses and lectures. Of such a well-rounded college life, however, many students find it necessary to omit some elements entirely, or to combine various elements in order to make any of them possible.

From the pamphlet a boy may easily estimate what the absolute necessities of life at Harvard will cost. He may board for \$150 a year by eating at Foxcroft House or at some private boarding house; but he will be cutting off more than \$50 worth of good fellowship by not eating at Memorial Hall, the large college dining-hall, a meeting place for the whole University, where board costs about \$200 a year. He may find a college room for \$100 which he

may share with a room-mate, but a comfortable room in a comfortable dormitory, where he will find good fellowship, will cost him nearer \$75 for his share. Including the infirmary fee of \$4, we find that the total for these four items is nearer \$429 than \$354.

For other items, such as books and stationery, clothing, washing, laboratory charges, furniture, fuel and light, a student can hardly allow less than \$140 annually, distributed somewhat as follows:

Books and stationery	\$15
Clothes	80
Laundry	30
Furniture	15
	<hr/>
	\$140

Laboratory charges will depend on the courses taken by the individual. In a comfortable room, fuel and light are included. Eighty dollars for clothes is a conservative estimate. It pre-supposes that the student already possesses a "dress suit," which is after all necessary for a college man; and it allows for a good suit of clothes lasting more than one season. It includes \$5 for pressing and repairing. Laundry at \$30 may be further reduced if one lives near enough to Cambridge (say within a radius of 500 miles) to make it worth while to take advantage of the express companies' laundry rates. He may then send his laundry home to be included with the family washing at a negligible cost. Sixty dollars for furniture during four years is also very conservative, \$15 being charged against each year's account as above. The supply of the Furniture Loan Association is not large enough to make it possible for all who apply to be completely fitted out. For the first year, however, a man may rent some pieces of furniture and buy others. Then at the end of his Freshman year, he can easily buy enough furniture from men who are leaving college to make his rooms very comfortable.

But the man who is planning to get a many-sided college education will want more than the necessities of life. He will need funds to enable him to take part with his fellows in their various activities. At Harvard there are many opportunities for living such a well-rounded college life at a minimum expense. In the first place, no man at Harvard is handicapped because he does not or cannot afford to belong to an expensive social club. The breadth of a man's life here is not rated according to the social clubs which he makes. Any man who shows himself to be efficient and con-

genial in the most ordinary activities — a multitude of which are given in the *University Register* — will gain a recognition that will bring him the friendships and experiences that give college life many of its dearest associations. Membership in any of these organizations usually involves dues amounting to \$2 annually, although some dues range as high as \$15, according to the nature of the club. In these “registered clubs,” as they are called, Harvard



WESTMORLY HALL DORMITORY

offers to the man who must be economical in his expenditures advantages that are seldom found elsewhere. From \$5 to \$10 would be an average sum for such dues for a man whose interests are normally varied.

In at least two interests in college, every man should count on sharing. No one should plan to come to Harvard without setting aside \$2 annually for membership in Phillips Brooks House, for here one not only will learn the joy in service but also will meet many of the men most worth while in the college. Ten dollars annually for membership in the Union should also be put aside. Here, at smokers and readings and like occasions is found much that enriches the social life of the undergraduate; and here are offered to the student the advantages of a large and well-appointed clubhouse. In all, an average man will get at Harvard for about

\$20 annually a world of opportunity for self-expression and fellowship.

Membership dues in social clubs will of course add to this amount. But this expense in some of the clubs is actually varied to suit the member's ability to pay. For the average man these dues will not amount to more than \$50 to \$75 annually. Probably \$75 will cover the annual dues and expenses incurred by the typical man



TYPICAL STUDENT STUDY

who enjoys the advantages of club life at Harvard, including everything from the smallest registered club to the Union and the purely social club.

Furthermore, every man should spend something for athletics. He will need \$5 for membership in the Athletic Association, which will admit him to nearly all home games, and about \$5 additional for locker privileges and outfit at one of the boat houses, at Soldiers' Field, or at the gymnasium. During his college course he will want at least two tickets to the Yale football games in Cambridge at \$2 each and will make the trip to New Haven at least once at a minimum expense of about \$8. This makes an average expenditure for Yale games of about \$3 a year. To cover possible track and hockey games, \$3 more per year might be added. For even the minimum of \$16 a year, then, a man may have at Harvard some of the greatest privileges in athletics which may be obtained anywhere in the world.

Nor should other pleasures be entirely omitted. To get the most out of four years at Harvard, a man cannot afford to neglect the unusual social opportunities which are offered in and about Cambridge and Boston. Again, if a Harvard man neglects to hear good music and see good drama occasionally, to visit places of historic interest and to enjoy some of the life of a large metropolis, he misses a large part of the opportunities which give Harvard men their breadth of vision and their depth of thought. A man may spend in this way much or little, according to his taste. If a man carefully plans his expenditures for amusements, including dances, theatre, etc., he may estimate the cost of these pleasures at about \$120 a year.

To summarize then, the man who seeks to get the most out of a college course at Harvard at a really economical cost will spend on the average about \$780, distributed as follows:

Tuition	\$150
Room, including light and heat	75
Infirmity fee	4
Board.	200
Books and Stationery	15
Clothes	80
Laundry	30
Furniture (average).	15
Club dues and expenses	75
Athletics	16
General and Incidental	120
	<hr/>
	\$780

(To this sum must also be added travelling expenses, which will vary with the individual and may be easily determined by him.)

It must be borne in mind that this total of \$780 plus travelling expenses probably represents the actual expenses of no one Harvard undergraduate. It is not even the average expenditure of Harvard men. (After all, neither of these estimates would be worth much to a prospective Freshman.) An annual estimated expense of \$780 represents a sum such as a typical undergraduate might need to give him a well-rounded college course at Harvard. Some men spend much more than this and get much less for their money; other men of unusual ability spend less and get much more for their outlay; still others spend less than this amount and content themselves with receiving less in return, glad to be able to get all the advantages which they can possibly afford. To which class any

one man belongs and how much of a complete college course he can afford to enjoy are questions which each man must decide for himself. The aim of this article is merely to set a mode or norm such as represents the typical expenditures of a college man who desires a complete college education but who must count the cost carefully — a total from which each man may estimate his own case. To do this, arbitrary figures necessarily had to be assumed. They are, however, based upon the actual experience of such men as this article is intended to help.

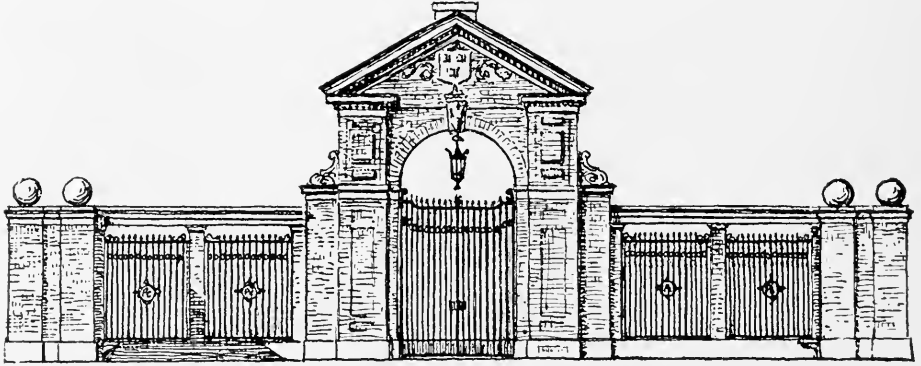
How, then, can the College fairly urge men to come to Harvard with no more than possibly \$400 capital? It is partly because there are so many opportunities for energetic men to earn their way here. These many opportunities are listed in detail in the official college publication mentioned above. In regard to them, however, the following suggestion may be useful.

If it is necessary to help pay one's way through Harvard, it is best to do it by specializing in some college activity. The man who becomes very proficient in athletics is always in demand as a writer for the newspapers, as an instructor in boys' camps, or as a companion for younger boys during summer vacations. The man who gains a reputation for ability in his courses may secure very remunerative employment in tutoring, or may win a scholarship. The editor of a college paper has naturally better chances to obtain paying journalistic work than one who is not in touch with undergraduate life. In such ways a man's capacity for earning is largely increased and his means of earning, rather than detracting from his college life, simply serves to add to his enjoyment of it.

To the man who thinks he can never be an athlete, a scholar, or an editor, the college still says, "Come." He may have to forego some of the good things in a college education which the more brilliant will achieve; but if he is brave and determined, he will find that the college possesses unusual opportunities to help him get all that he can.

And just here some men make a great mistake. Because they are poor, they believe that they may not ask for a complete college education — and by "complete" is meant a full, well-rounded four years' life, costing possibly \$780 annually. The college stands ready to give men who believe themselves worthy of a college education the opportunity to get it. It is for men of this mettle that the scholarship and loan funds are established, and it is at Harvard

considered an honor to be named among their beneficiaries. Harvard is proud that its graduates are men of broad vision. It wants its undergraduates to have such a preparation in college that they will be representative graduates. If the boys who desire a real Harvard education will offer their very best, Harvard stands ready to give them in return, not mere book-knowledge, but the chance to enjoy the richness of a full college course.



CHAPTER X

PROFESSIONAL AND GRADUATE SCHOOLS

EXCELLENT opportunities for advanced study at Harvard are afforded by the six graduate schools. Generally speaking, an A.B. or S.B. degree or sufficient specialized preparation is requisite for entrance, and the regular term of study varies with the different schools from one to three years. In planning a college course it is well to look ahead, and it may be that the following information from students in the several schools will be helpful. The University publishes separate pamphlets describing the schools, which may be obtained on application.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

LAWRENCE K. LUNT, 3 M., A.B. 1909

Home address, 431 North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Cosmopolitan Club, Round Table, Hasty Pudding Club, Institute of 1770, Memorial Society, O. K. Society, Phoenix, Signet, Student Council, Crew, 1907, 1908, 1909.

The Harvard Medical School has had a long and honorable history. Beginning in a little building about the size of a small country school-house, it has several times outgrown its quarters till in 1906 it was moved to its present magnificent situation. The School now has an equipment that is not equalled by any medical school in this country. The five gray marble structures connected by hall-ways and porches make a group which every passerby admires and which fills with pride the hearts of those who work within them.

The admission requirements are, generally speaking, a degree in arts or science from an approved college or scientific school, or two years of undergraduate work with a reading knowledge of French or German and certain work in scientific subjects. Under special conditions others may obtain admission by receiving the consent of the Faculty.

It is, however, the men who direct the work, rather than the magnificence of the equipment, that make a school great. A glance at the list of the Faculty of Medicine will show the names of men of national and international reputation, who are working in these

laboratories and directing the students who are under them. They are men of inspiring character and are always ready to help their students. We are proud of our equipment, but we are prouder still of the staff of men who direct the School's work, and who have made notable contributions to the advancement of Medical Science.

The hospitals and institutions which are grouped about the Harvard Medical School or are near at hand in Boston afford



MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS

unsurpassed facilities for clinical instruction. These institutions contain nearly two thousand patients whose cases are available for teaching purposes.

Aside from the regular assigned work, there are many opportunities in spare hours for the student who is ambitious to do special research under the immediate personal direction and supervision of the Professors of the various departments. This kind of work is intensely interesting and its value to the student cannot be overestimated.

The Medical School is not lacking in social life. The Student's Association, to which every student of the School belongs, holds two meetings a year at which some distinguished person speaks. The meeting at the beginning of the academic year is a reception to the new men. Each class has an occasional smoker and an annual banquet, which are always enjoyable. Late in the spring the School grants a holiday and all the classes join in a picnic down Boston harbor.

THE LAW SCHOOL

HARVEY H. BUNDY, 3 L., YALE UNIVERSITY, 1909

Graduate of Yale University; Editor, *Harvard Law Review*; Chairman, Board of Student Advisers.

The Harvard Law School is the oldest of the existing law schools in the country. It has attained its present position among law schools by the high professional standing of its graduates and by the invention of a method of legal instruction called the "case system." Before the administration of Dean Langdell, eminent jurists had taught the students by lectures supplemented by the study of legal treatises. This system did not give training and facility in the actual methods of the best legal practice. A practising lawyer presents his case with citation of other cases, and his final authority and test of law lie largely in court decisions. Dean Langdell therefore introduced a system of instruction whereby the student was trained to use as original authorities the published decisions of courts. The success of the "case system" has caused it to spread through the law schools of the country.

This method of teaching law requires a large and fully equipped library. The Harvard Law School has such a library. Indeed, Professor Dicey of Oxford has pronounced it "The most perfect collection of legal records in the English speaking world."

Lawyers bred at Harvard have proved to be so sound and successful in practice that the School has increased rapidly in size. During the past year, there were enrolled in the School seven hundred and forty-five men including representatives from one hundred and thirty-three colleges and all sections of the country. These men represent the best types of college graduate and the average ability is extraordinarily high. Such a student body is splendidly equipped to make the most of the study of the law by means of the case system.

The fact that a man who has made a good record at the Harvard Law School has a certain prestige when he seeks a position after graduation, may partly account for the keen competition for the leading places in the class. Unlike most undergraduate scholastic competitions, the struggle is not confined to a few of the more studiously inclined.

Every man is given an opportunity to join a law club and almost all avail themselves of the chance. A club is composed of eight men from each class. The members of the first year class argue

cases before an upper classman who presides as chief justice. Later in the course a competition is held between the clubs, for which prizes are given. The law clubs have proved valuable in teaching men how to search the authorities and present an argument effectively.

The *Harvard Law Review*, which has gained an enviable reputation as a sound legal journal, elects to its editorial board twelve or more men from each class at the beginning of the second year on the basis of ability shown in the first year's work. Only legal ability and character gain a man standing among his fellows, and where men from nearly every state and of every type are working together with a common serious purpose, it is easy to make acquaintances and to form lasting friendships. Amid such surroundings the life of the School could not be other than attractive for the man who enjoys legal work.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL

C. H. LYTLE, GRDv., A.M., WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, 1908,
B.D., MEADVILLE, 1910

Home address, 1512 East 107th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Outside the Yard, at the end of Divinity Avenue, is a quadrangle bounded by the University Museum and Divinity Hall. The spot is tranquil and picturesque with the contrast of ivy and old brick. No inscription points out the unsecular character of the Hall, but within the chapel, the windows of which look out upon a grove of waving branches, there is a memorial tablet to Emerson and upon it the sentence — "Acquaint men at first hand with Deity." Let it serve to indicate both the uses and the venerable character of the Hall and to introduce us to the precincts of the Divinity School.

The Divinity School, although founded by Unitarian Congregationalists, is today non-sectarian in character, a fact which is emphasized by the appointment of Baptist, Methodist, Trinitarian-Congregationalist, and Episcopalian instructors. By reason of its scholarly methods and purposes, the School has well acquired the right to bestow the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Theology. Such a policy renders it especially fitted to give attention to the investigation of religions other than Christianity and Judaism, as well as to social theory and applied Sociology.

The atmosphere is one of earnest study and research. The School affords the student great freedom of the choice of electives.

The Divinity School joins with the Faculty and students of Andover Seminary in a daily evening prayer service, held alternately in their two Chapels. These services are conducted by the Faculties and by the older students. A sermon is given on Thursdays.

Both Schools have common rooms with pianos and magazines. Here are held the meetings of their societies; the Divinity Club to which all the students of either school belong and the programme of which consists largely in lectures by eminent men, philanthropists and clergymen, and conferences with them more informally; the Channing Club, a monthly forum for open discussion of social and economic reforms; the Society of Inquiry (Andover) the special field of which is foreign missions. The students are further eligible for membership in the various departmental societies of the Graduate School.

The spirit of the School is democratic and open minded. The consciousness of the fact that in the religious progress of the century the Divinity School has kept a foremost place, compels an attitude of hospitality for every type of sincere radicalism. Theological differences are rarely referred to and are never obstacles to pleasant fellowship.

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences consists of men working for the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. The total membership in 1912-13 was 503, distributed principally among the departments of Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Philosophy, Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, and Education. These men come from all parts of this country, and to some extent from foreign countries; indeed, the newcomer at the School is usually struck by the heterogeneity of the men in their studies and in their origins. It is easy to see what chances for exchange of ideas lie in the bringing together of so many kinds of talents, opinions, prejudices, and temperaments.

The great advantage the School offers — and one which can hardly be matched in this country — is the close relationship between student and Professor. At Harvard the advanced student in almost any department has the personal supervision, even companionship, of men of the first rank in their subjects. Less important, but hardly less, are the library facilities. I refer not only to the great extent and value of the collections in Harvard and Boston

libraries, but to the readiness of access allowed the advanced student. At Harvard the stacks are thrown open to him; in Boston the courtesies are hardly less extensive; and there are several special libraries, devoted to books on many single or related subjects, where he is always welcomed.

The University is drawing together the social life of the graduate students, by devoting all of one dormitory, Conant Hall, on Oxford Street, and half of College House to men in the graduate schools. The plan has been highly successful, for Conant, which accommodates about 100 men, is in great demand. It has a splendid, large common room, used by the Hall as a lounge and reading room, and by various scholastic clubs as a meeting place. This common room, and indeed Conant Hall itself, constitutes the center of the social life of the School.

A word about the relation of the Graduate School to the College and its activities. The School, to be sure, is a separate entity. At the same time, the members of the College and School attend the same lecture halls, dine at the same dining halls, and thus come in contact. The graduate student, like the college man, has the privilege of supporting athletics by buying season tickets to the games at a reduced rate. The Union is open to him, and, generally speaking, whatever privileges of lectures, gymnasium, tennis courts, and "pop-nights" are given to the college man, are free to him also.

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

J. C. EMISON, 2 G.B., A.B., DE PAUW UNIVERSITY, 1911

Home address, Vincennes, Indiana.

The Business School strictly enforces its requirements that all candidates for its degree shall be college graduates, and, except in special cases, allows only holders of college degrees to register for full work. Such requirements make the School unique among similar institutions of this country, most of which seek to combine collegiate and professional training. The student body is, therefore, composed of college men from all parts of the country — indeed, from many parts of the world — who have completed their undergraduate work and are engaging in a serious study of business as a profession.

The School of Business Administration is primarily designed for those aiming to fit themselves for the ultimate attainment of posts of responsibility and leadership in the business world. It is a

school of extraordinarily high standards, which seeks to train liberally educated men in the broader principles of modern business, and above all to lead them to think rightly and accurately upon business subjects.

The courses of instruction are grouped under seven heads — Accounting, Commercial Law, Commercial Organization, Industrial Organization, Banking and Finance, Transportation, Insurance. Each student is given ample opportunity to elect such work as will particularly fit him for the field he plans to enter. Two years' study is necessary to obtain the degree of Master in Business Administration.

The School is happily rich in friends and supporters. Business men from every line of industry take an active part in its affairs. The system of instruction includes lectures and talks by such men. Numerous business houses, factories, and shops are open to the students for class and individual investigations. In one course each student has an "adviser" who is an active business man and who directs the student's work in some phase of his business.

The opportunity the School affords for interesting study is unlimited. Indeed, the pleasures and benefits to be derived from attending the Harvard School of Business Administration cannot be overestimated.

SCHOOLS OF APPLIED SCIENCE

E. L. ROBINSON, 2 G.S., A.B., ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, 1911

Home address, 7 University Avenue, Canton, New York.

The Graduate Schools of Applied Science comprise the five schools of Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Forestry, and Applied Biology. In these various fields advanced professional and technical work is open only to holders of a bachelor's degree from some college or technical school of good standing.

THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

The School of Engineering offers programmes of study in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering. Its finely equipped lecture rooms, drafting rooms, laboratories, and library are in Pierce Hall. Work-shop courses or courses in manual training, which the School requires as a prerequisite to study in certain lines of Engineering, may be taken at the Cambridge Manual Training School.

All instruction in surveying, including railroad and geodetic surveying, is given in the summer at the Harvard Engineering Camp. This tract of seven hundred acres, situated on Squam Lake, New Hampshire, in the foothills of the White Mountains, is so varied in topography as to afford practice ground for all kinds of surveying problems. The Camp furnishes an excellent opportunity for young men to advance themselves in preparation for more strictly technical work in Engineering, Mining, Landscape Architecture, and Forestry.

THE SCHOOL OF MINING AND METALLURGY

The School of Mining and Metallurgy possesses lecture, reading, exhibition, and storage rooms, the Laboratory of Metallurgical Chemistry, the Ore-Dressing Laboratory, the Assay Laboratory, the Metallurgical Laboratory, and the Laboratory of Metallography. The students carry on practical work during the summer at the Elizabeth mine in Orange County, Vermont. The class is divided into four squads which perform the work of surveying, sinking, drifting, and stoping. The students drill holes, blast, clean up, timber, lay track, and perform all the operations of actual mining.

THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The School of Architecture has one of the best equipped buildings in the College Yard — Robinson Hall. This contains many drawing rooms, a Hall of Casts in which are full-sized casts of important pieces of architecture, and a collection of original fragments, chiefly marble, of Greek, Roman, and Italian Renaissance detail. In addition to these collections, those of the Fine Arts Department in the Fogg Art Museum, of German work in the Germanic Museum, and of Assyrian, Persian, and Roman work in the Semitic Museum are available and freely open to students.

Landscape Architecture, though closely related to Architecture, involves many independent problems. Direct instruction in landscape design is based on a knowledge of topographical surveying, botany, geology, horticulture, and forestry. The equipment of the University for instruction in these subjects is exceptional, for it includes the Engineering Camp, the University Museum, the Botanic Garden, the Bussey Institution, the Arnold Arboretum, and the Harvard Forest at Petersham.

THE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

The School of Forestry acquired, in 1908, two thousand acres of forest land in Petersham, eighty-five miles west of Cambridge. This forest, comprising the best body of timber to be found on an equal area in Massachusetts, gives a unique opportunity for the successful practice of forestry. The forest will be so organized as to offer a valuable demonstration of practical and scientific management. The students spend the winter term in class-work at Cambridge, and the spring and fall terms in the forest in the study of silviculture, forest botany, forest protection, lumbering, mill work, and forest management.

THE SCHOOL OF APPLIED BIOLOGY

The School of Applied Biology, established by reorganizing the Bussey Institution, is devoted to advanced instruction and research in scientific problems which are of value to agriculture and horticulture. Its field has been concentrated to economic entomology, animal genetics, experimental plant morphology, and animal pathology. The buildings and grounds of the Bussey Institution are located at Forest Hills, within the city limits of Boston. Here, on a great tract of 394 acres, is the Arnold Arboretum — a splendid museum of trees and shrubs, devoted to experiments in arboriculture, forestry, and dendrology.

The degrees granted to students who finish the various programmes of study in the Graduate Schools of Applied Science are those recognized as professional degrees in their several fields: Master in Civil Engineering, Master in Mechanical Engineering, Master in Electrical Engineering, Mining Engineer, Metallurgical Engineer, Master in Architecture, Master in Landscape Architecture, Master in Forestry, and Master in Science. The degree of Doctor of Science may also be conferred on the ground of very high attainment in a special field.

CHAPTER XI

NOT WEALTH BUT ABILITY

JAMES DUNCAN PHILLIPS, '97

Vice-President, New England Federation of Harvard Clubs; Chairman, Committee on Relation with Preparatory Schools of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

THREE years ago the Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs on Secondary Schools, in groping about for some legitimate activity, took up an investigation of how boys who did not come to Harvard College were influenced in other directions. The questionnaire was sent to the secretaries of all the Harvard clubs, asking, among other things, what reasons were usually given by boys who went elsewhere for not going to Harvard, and it was remarkable how prevalent the time-worn idea that Harvard was a rich man's college was alleged as the moving cause. With this as a starting point, the Committee felt that it was their duty to dissipate this illusion if possible and at any rate, to investigate the charge fully to see what it amounted to.

Last year the Committee sought in various ways for the data which seemed to be necessary to refute the charge. As far as they could find, the charge that Harvard was a rich man's college, which is a very indefinite one, meant that in some way the rich boys at Harvard secured all the social and athletic prizes, while the poor boys received no attention. If this charge meant simply that rich men send their sons to Harvard, it is unquestionably true, but in the same way you could demonstrate that Harvard is a poor man's college, because there is no doubt that a great many poor boys go to Harvard; in fact, probably a much larger proportion of the undergraduates, judged by the ordinary standards, are poor boys than rich boys. The Committee found last year that a considerable portion of the poorer boys had standing in the University and also that a considerable number of the men with standing in the University were working their way, but the question which class dominates the undergraduate life obviously required a much closer investigation than the Committee were able to give it through their own efforts.

During the year just passed, with the backing of the Associated Harvard Clubs, this Committee employed a young man who, while

working his own way through the University, had also received all of the social and athletic honors which any boy could legitimately ask for. This young man acted as secretary for the Committee, and, under its guidance, prepared with great skill and thoroughness the data which the Committee were this year able to present and which it has seemed to many graduates settled the charge so often made against Harvard. All the statistics given were carefully checked and the secretary of the Committee personally knew a great many of the men who sent in their reports and was able to confirm their statements, thus dispensing with the charge that has already been raised that these statistics were not *bona fide* and that the boys who answered the questions did not do so in good faith but rather with an idea of padding the returns. It is the definite opinion of those who have examined the returns that they underestimate rather than overestimate the conditions which exist at Harvard today.

There are no statistics anywhere as to the actual number of men who work their way in whole or in part through college, and we believe that in the nature of things these figures cannot be obtained. Not all the men addressed would be willing to reply to any questionnaire, and even if they did reply, it is doubtful whether in many cases earnings of considerable size would not be overlooked.

The present discussion, however, does not really involve the question how many partially self-supporting boys there are in the University but whether this class of boys is as fully represented among the leaders of undergraduate life as it should be. In making this investigation a group of 292 men in the classes of 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 was selected, representing the most prominent men in each class. This selection included (1) the class officers; (2) the most prominent scholars, namely, those who were taken into Phi Beta Kappa in Junior year; (3) the men who made a major Varsity team in their Sophomore year; (4) the principal officers of the college magazines; (5) the Senior members of the student council; (6) the Senior members of the governing board of the Union; (7) debaters against Yale and Princeton; and (8) certain leading members of the musical clubs. A blank was sent to each man asking for information.

Answers were received from 192 men, who were 65 per cent of the total, thoroughly representative of the whole group. A classification of the returns indicates that among these 192 college leaders there were 39 high scholars, 76 athletes, 92 men connected with

the magazines, 30 men connected with the musical organizations, 122 class officers, and 6 debaters. Under class officers are included the members of the student council and of the Union board. 136 belonged to two or more clubs. Of course, many men were leaders in two or more forms of activity, and there are, therefore, a large number of repetitions in the above count, but it will be noticed that every form of college activity is well represented.

These men came from every part of the country, and their places of residence were as follows:—

California.....	5	Michigan	2
Canada.....	2	Minnesota.....	3
Colorado.....	3	Missouri.....	7
Connecticut.....	3	Mississippi.....	1
District of Columbia.....	2	New Hampshire.....	1
Hawaii.....	2	New York.....	28
Illinois.....	4	North Dakota.....	1
Indiana.....	1	Ohio.....	4
Iowa.....	3	Oregon.....	1
Kansas.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	9
Kentucky.....	1	Rhode Island.....	3
New Jersey.....	1	Tennessee.....	1
Maryland.....	3	Texas.....	1
Massachusetts.....	103	Vermont.....	1
Mexico.....	1	Virginia.....	1

By comparing this table of residence with that of the entire undergraduate body of the University, we find that the percentage of Massachusetts men in this group of prominent men is smaller than in the whole College, while the percentage of men from New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and California (which are the four States having the next largest representation in the prominent group) is larger among the prominent men than it is in the University at large. In other words, the men from a distance figure more largely than those from the immediate vicinity, and the man from Missouri, to quote a concrete instance, seems to stand three times as good a chance of being prominent as the man from Massachusetts, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the prominent men are from Missouri, while only $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent of the whole undergraduate body is from Missouri. This would seem to explode the theory that a man must come from Massachusetts in order to attain prominence at Harvard.

In the matter of expenditure some very interesting facts have come to light. Among the 192 men, 2 average an expenditure of over \$2000 a year. The minimum expenditure appears to be about \$450 per annum for men who do not live at home. A few men who

did live at home spent only a little over \$200 per annum. The average expenditure for the entire group was \$1013 a year; the Freshmen averaging \$915, the Sophomores \$1003, the Juniors \$1042, and the Seniors \$1101.

This is probably much above the general average of the whole University, for the group under consideration contains the most



SANCTUM OF THE HARVARD ADVOCATE IN THE UNION

active and aggressive of the undergraduates, and while many of them had to earn their money, they often earned large sums and they did not hesitate to spend as much as some of the wealthiest boys in their classes.

Out of the 192, 113 (over 59 per cent) earned some part of their expenses, 45 received scholarships with financial stipends, 22 received honorary scholarships, and 68 who did not receive scholarships earned considerable sums of money outside. The 113 men who earned money made a total of \$102,067 during their four years, of which \$23,535 came from scholarships and \$78,532 from outside sources, an average of \$208 apiece for scholarships, and \$695 from outside sources, for the whole group of 113 money-earners. One

student earned \$3350 in his four years, finishing his college course \$900 richer than he began, and 5 other men earned more than they spent. Twenty-seven men earned exclusive of scholarships over \$1000 and 8 of these earned more than \$2000. The average earnings amount to over \$900 per man. It is surprising to discover that some of the men who spent very considerable sums (even exceeding \$1500 a year) earned a large part of it, and that nearly 60 per cent of all these leading men earned at least a part of their way through college. While there are no actual figures it is a reasonable assumption that not more than 60 per cent of the entire undergraduate body is self-supporting even in part and that therefore the boys who are working their way are fairly represented in the group of leaders of college life.

Just in passing it may be noted that among these 192 men, 26 graduated *cum laude*, 10 *magna cum laude* and 3 *summa cum laude*. Eighty-four of them interested themselves in some form of religious or social service — in other words they did without remuneration something for the betterment of the community.

It is interesting to trace the careers of one or two men whose records show excellent results. The first is from an inconspicuous place in Pennsylvania. He received \$100 from the Price Greenleaf aid his first year, and during his four years earned \$3350, while he spent \$2450, thus actually saving \$900 by going to college. He belonged to the track team, edited one of the college papers, was a class officer and a member of the student council, as well as a member of the Institute, D. K. E., and the Hasty Pudding. Another man from Kansas got \$200 of Price Greenleaf aid to start on and then proceeded to earn \$2425, which exceeded his expenses by \$175. He was a varsity track team man, president of the student council, and a marshal of his class, as well as a member of the Institute, the D. K. E., Signet, Hasty Pudding, and of the governing board of the Union.

Aside from these points of special interest, however, the investigation as a whole unquestionably demonstrates certain facts which may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) That the leaders in undergraduate life at Harvard are drawn from all parts of the country in very nearly the same ratio as the whole student body, and that the attainment of such leadership does not depend in any degree upon the locality from which the student hails.

(2) That the "rich man's college" myth, the theory that wealthy boys dominate the life of Harvard, is effectively dissipated, since about 60 per cent of these college leaders, and among them some of the most successful and prominent, earned at least part of their expenses, making an average of \$900 per man, while six of them actually earned more than they spent.

(3) That the lavish spenders who do attain undergraduate prominence are relatively very few, and that the amount a man is able to spend has almost no relation to his chances of becoming a leader in undergraduate life, but that such a result depends almost entirely upon his abilities and his character.

(4) That undergraduate leadership at Harvard is in the hands of youths who are hard-working, high-minded, natural leaders who give large promise of honorable and serviceable living in the American Commonwealth.

CHAPTER XII

FINANCIAL AIDS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR STUDENTS FROM A DESIGNATED TOWN OR STATE

Financial aid to an amount somewhat in excess of \$75,000 is available each year for meritorious students in Harvard College.

STATE

ALABAMA. *Northern Alabama*. Two hundred and fifty dollars. Any undergraduate, of good character and scholarship, from Northern Alabama, has the preference, over other applicants for this scholarship.

ARIZONA. Three hundred dollars.

ARKANSAS. Three hundred dollars.

CALIFORNIA. Five hundred dollars. Awarded to graduate of the University of California or of the Leland Stanford Jr. University.

COLORADO. *Rocky Mountain Harvard Club*. Awarded to a promising graduate of a Colorado college or school pursuing his studies at Harvard.

CONNECTICUT. The fund is to accumulate for the present, and the scholarship, therefore, is not now available.

DELAWARE. Scholarship of the Associated Harvard Clubs, three hundred dollars.

The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Delaware, three hundred dollars.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Washington, D. C., two hundred and fifty dollars. Awarded to a student from a secondary school of Washington.

FLORIDA. Scholarship of the Associated Harvard Clubs, three hundred dollars.

The James A. Rumrill Scholarships, two, income of two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The James A. Rumrill Graduate Scholarship, income of two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

GEORGIA. The James A. Rumrill Scholarships. See FLORIDA.

University of Georgia. The George Foster Peabody Scholarship, two hundred and fifty dollars. Awarded in the Graduate School of Harvard University.

HAWAII. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Hawaii, income two hundred dollars. Awarded to a deserving student in any department of Harvard University.

ILLINOIS. The Scholarships of the Harvard Club of Chicago. Three. Income of three hundred dollars each. Two of these scholarships awarded to graduates of Illinois high schools, and one to be awarded to a graduate of an Illinois University or College who wishes to pursue graduate studies at Harvard University.

The Dunlap Smith Scholarship, income of two hundred dollars.

INDIANA. The Scholarship of the Indiana Harvard Club, income of two hundred dollars, awarded to a properly qualified graduate of a high school in this state during his first year of residence in Harvard College.

IOWA. *Burlington; Towns on C. B. and Q. R.R., Iowa.* The Charles Elliott Perkins Scholarships; three undergraduate scholarships and one graduate scholarship with an income of three hundred dollars each.

KANSAS. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Kansas City, Mo., income, one hundred and fifty dollars, awarded to a member of the freshman class of Harvard College, coming from the State of Missouri or Kansas.

KENTUCKY. The James A. Rumrill Scholarships. See FLORIDA.

LOUISIANA. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Louisiana, income of about two hundred and fifty dollars. Awarded to a graduate of Tulane University who wishes to pursue advanced non-professional studies at Harvard University.

MAINE. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club in Maine, income of one hundred and fifty dollars, intended primarily for a freshman who comes from Maine, and has been fitted for Harvard by a Maine preparatory school.

Thomaston, or Knox County, or Maine. The Henry B. Humphrey Scholarship. Income of five hundred dollars. This scholarship may be given also to a Special Student in Harvard College.

MARYLAND. The W. Graham Bowdoin, Jr., Scholarship. Income two hundred and fifty dollars. Awarded to a deserving student from the State of Maryland.

The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Maryland income, two hundred and fifty dollars, awarded annually for the next three years to a graduate of a high or preparatory school in the State of Maryland, during his first year at Harvard College.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amesbury. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Newburyport.

Boston. The Boston Newsboys' Scholarship, income of one hundred and fifty dollars. Awarded to one of the newsboys, eligible to compete, who passes Harvard admission examinations with the highest percentage.

MASSACHUSETTS — *Boston* (continued)

The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Boston, five scholarships of two hundred dollars each. Awarded annually to properly qualified graduates of public High and Latin schools (including Roxbury Latin School).

The Charles Sumner Scholarship, of two hundred dollars, open on the same terms as the above scholarships.

East Boston. The Warren H. Cudworth Scholarships, income three hundred dollars each for two students. Awarded to poor and meritorious students in Harvard College.

Cambridge. The Daniel A. Buckley Scholarships, fifty, with income of one hundred and fifty dollars each.

Concord. The Ebenezer Rockwell Hoar Scholarship, income of five hundred dollars.

Munroe Fund, for meritorious students.

Dorchester. The Stoughton Scholarship, income one hundred and fifty dollars.

Fall River. The Fall River Scholarship, income one hundred dollars, for some meritorious, needy, undergraduate student.

Fitchburg. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Fitchburg. Income of one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty cents. Awarded to some deserving member of each Freshman Class who may enter Harvard College during the next four years from the high schools of Fitchburg, Leominster, or Gardner.

Gardner. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Fitchburg.

Hampden County. The Scholarship of the Connecticut Valley Harvard Club, income of two hundred dollars. Awarded to a student from Hampden County, Mass., in his first year at Harvard.

Hingham. The Scholarship of the Hingham Harvard Club, income one hundred dollars.

Kingston. The Sever Scholarship, income of one hundred and fifty dollars, awarded to some meritorious undergraduate without exclusive reference to academic rank.

Lawrence. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Lawrence, income of two hundred dollars, open to graduates of Lawrence High School who are admitted to the Freshman Class of Harvard College.

Leominster. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Fitchburg.

Lincoln. The Levina Hoar Scholarship, income of three hundred dollars. Awarded to a student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Lowell. The Scholarships of the Harvard Club of Lowell, two, income one hundred and fifty dollars each.

The Warren H. Cudworth Scholarships. See *East Boston*.

MASSACHUSETTS (continued)

Lynn. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Lynn, one hundred dollars, awarded annually to a student entering Harvard from Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus, or Nahant.

Milton. The Swift Scholarship. Income two hundred dollars. Awarded to a scholar from the Town of Milton.

The Stoughton Scholarship. See *Dorchester*.

Natick. The Edwin Erwin Coolidge Scholarships, two, income of two hundred dollars each, and two with an income of one hundred and fifty dollars each.

New Bedford. The Scholarship of the New Bedford Harvard Club. Income of two hundred and fifty dollars, awarded to a student from New Bedford entering the Freshman Class.

Newburyport. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Newburyport. Income of one hundred and fifty dollars, open to graduates of the high schools in Newburyport and Amesbury who are admitted to the Freshman Class.

Newton. The Scholarship of the Harvard Men of Newton. Income, one hundred and fifty dollars. Offered to an undergraduate of Harvard College whose home is or has been in Newton.

Plymouth. The Sever Scholarship. See *Kingston*.

Salem. The Browne Scholarship, income of one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Mary Lindall Fund. Bequeathed one hundred pounds. Interest thereof to be applied to scholars of good character, who are in poor circumstances.

Worcester. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Worcester, income of two hundred dollars, awarded to a worthy student from Worcester.

The Elnathan Pratt Scholarship. Income of two hundred dollars. Devoted annually to one needy student, preference given to one from Worcester.

MICHIGAN. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club in Michigan. Income of two hundred and fifty dollars, awarded to a student from Michigan, in his freshman year.

MINNESOTA. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Minnesota. Income of two hundred and fifty dollars, for a graduate of a high school in the State, who enters the Freshman Class.

MISSOURI. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of St. Louis. Income of three hundred dollars.

NEBRASKA. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Nebraska. Income of one hundred and fifty dollars, open to a graduate of a Nebraska high school, or college, or university.

NEVADA. The Scholarship of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Income of three hundred dollars.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. *Phillips Exeter Academy*. The Abbot Scholarship. Income of one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The Augustus Woodbury Scholarship, not yet available.

NEW JERSEY. The Prize Scholarship of the Harvard Club of New Jersey. Annual prize of two hundred and fifty dollars to the student from New Jersey entering the Freshman Class in Harvard College. Prize open only to students of good character.

NEW YORK. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Eastern New York. Income of one hundred and fifty dollars, given to a graduate of a high school in Eastern New York.

Erie County. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Buffalo. Income of two hundred dollars.

Long Island. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Long Island. Income of two hundred dollars, awarded to graduates of preparatory or high schools on Long Island, who enter the Freshman Class.

Rochester. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Rochester, income of two hundred dollars, awarded annually to some student in Rochester.

Syracuse. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Syracuse. Income of two hundred dollars, given annually to some deserving Syracuse boy.

NORTH CAROLINA. The Scholarship of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Income of three hundred dollars.

The James A. Rumrill Scholarships. See FLORIDA.

NORTH DAKOTA. The Scholarship of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Income of three hundred dollars.

OHIO. *Central Ohio*. The Harvard Club of Central Ohio. Income of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Cincinnati or Ohio. The Julius Dexter Scholarships, income of two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Cleveland or Ohio. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Cleveland. Income of four hundred dollars.

Hamilton County. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati. Income of two hundred and fifty dollars, awarded annually to a student entering Harvard College from Hamilton County, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA. *Philadelphia*. The Philadelphia Scholarships, three. Income of three hundred and fifty dollars each, awarded to deserving Freshmen.

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

Western Pennsylvania. The Scholarships of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania, three. Income of three hundred dollars each, awarded to deserving students from preparatory and high schools of Western Pennsylvania, who are undergraduates at Harvard College.

RHODE ISLAND. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island. Income of one hundred and fifty dollars, awarded to a graduate of a Rhode Island public school.

Petaquamscot. The Sewall Scholarships. Two, with income of two hundred and fifty dollars each.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Scholarship of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Income of three hundred dollars.

The James A. Rumrill Scholarships. See FLORIDA.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Scholarship of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Income three hundred dollars.

TENNESSEE. The James A. Rumrill Scholarships. See FLORIDA.

VERMONT. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Vermont. Income of one hundred and fifty dollars, awarded to a deserving student from Vermont who registers as an undergraduate in Harvard College.

VIRGINIA. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Virginia. Income one hundred and fifty dollars.

The James A. Rumrill Scholarships. See FLORIDA.

WASHINGTON. *Seattle.* The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Seattle. Income of three hundred dollars. Given to a student from Seattle.

Spokane. The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Spokane. Income two hundred and fifty dollars.

WEST VIRGINIA. Scholarship of the Harvard Men in West Virginia. Income three hundred dollars, awarded in 1913-14 to a properly qualified applicant for admission to Harvard College from West Virginia.

WISCONSIN. *Milwaukee.* The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee. Income, two hundred dollars, awarded to a member of the Freshman Class of Harvard College.

WYOMING. Scholarship of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Income three hundred dollars.

PRICE GREENLEAF AID

In addition to the scholarships for students from a designated city or state, about sixteen thousand dollars from the Price Greenleaf Fund is available for assignment to candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in their first year of residence.

CHAPTER XIII

PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING HARVARD

NOVELS AND OTHER LITERATURE CONCERNING THE LIFE AT HARVARD

- A History of Harvard. A. S. Pier, '95, 1913.
- A History of Harvard University from Its Foundation in the Year 1636, to the Period of the American Revolution. B. Peirce. Cambridge, 1833.
- A Sketch of the History of Harvard College and of Its Present State. S. A. Eliot. Boston, C. C. Little, 1878.
- Brown of Harvard. R. J. Young and G. P. Coleman. (Illustrated.) New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907.
- Forbes of Harvard. Elbert Hubbard. Boston, Arena Publishing Co., 1894.
- Hammersmith, His Harvard Days. M. S. Severance. Boston, Houghton Osgood Co., 1878.
- Harvard Advocate (literary magazine). Published at The Harvard Union, Cambridge, Mass.
- Harvard Alumni Bulletin. Published weekly. 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.
- Harvard and Its Surroundings. M. King. (Illustrated.) Boston, Rand Avery Co., 1886.
- Harvard College by an Oxonian. G. Birkbeck Hill. New York, Macmillan and Co., 1894.
- Harvard Crimson (daily newspaper). Published at The Harvard Union, Cambridge, Mass.
- Harvard Episodes. C. B. Flandrau. Boston, Copeland and Day, 1897.
- Harvard Graduates' Magazine (published quarterly). Boston, 1892.
- Harvard Illustrated Magazine (monthly journal of Harvard men and affairs). Published at Little's Block, Cambridge, Mass.
- Harvard Lampoon (comic paper). Published at Lampoon Building, Cambridge, Mass.
- Harvard Monthly (literary magazine). Published at The Harvard Union, Cambridge, Mass.
- Harvard of Today. J. Brett Langstaff. Cambridge, 1913.
- Harvard Reminiscences. A. P. Peabody, D.D. Boston, Ticknor and Co., 1888.
- Harvard Stories, Sketches of the Undergraduates. W. K. Post. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1893.

- Harvard University, Some account of its Makers, its Library and other Buildings and its Club Life. New England Magazine, vol. 33.
- Harvard University Gazette, Calendar of University events.
- Harvard University Register, list of organizations and their members.
- History of Harvard University, 2 volumes. J. Quincy, Cambridge, 1840.
- Jarvis of Harvard. R. W. Kauffman. Boston, L. C. Page and Co., 1901.
- Memories of Youth and Manhood. S. Willard, Cambridge, John Bartlett, 1855.
- Official Guide to Harvard University, edited for the Harvard Memorial Society, by William G. Brown, 1899. (With illustrations.)
- Philosophy Four. Owen Wister. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1903.
- Reminiscences of An Athlete — Twenty Years on Track and Field. E. H. Clark, 1911. Boston, New York, Houghton Mifflin Co.
- Rollo's Journey to Cambridge. F. J. Stimson. Boston, A. Williams and Co., 1880.
- Sherman Hale, The Harvard Half-Back. G. H. Rand. New York, R. F. Fenno and Co., 1910.
- Student Life — Letters and Recollections for a Young Friend. S. Osgood. New York, James Miller, 1861.
- Student Life at Harvard. G. H. Tripp. Boston, A. Williams and Co., 1876.
- The College Freshman's Don't Book. E. G. Fullerton. San Francisco, Paul Elder and Co., 1910.
- The Count at Harvard. R. S. Holland. Boston, L. C. Page and Co., 1906.
- The Cult of the Purple Rose — A Phase of Harvard Life. S. E. Johnson. Boston, The Gorham Press, 1902.
- The Diary of a Freshman. C. M. Flandrau. New York, Doubleday, Page and Co., 1901.
- The Harvard Book — A series of historical, biographical, and descriptive sketches. By various authors. Illustrated with views and portraits. Collected and published by F. O. Vailess, H. A. Clark. Cambridge, Welch, Bigelow and Co., 1875.
- The Land of Joy. R. H. Barbour. New York, Doubleday, Page and Co., 1903.
- Historical Sketch of Harvard University. W. R. Thayer, 1890.
- History and Customs of Harvard University. W. R. Thayer. "Universities and their Sons," 1898, 1901.
- Harvard Memorial Biographies. T. W. Higginson. 2 vols.
- Sibley Harvard Graduates. 3 vols.

CHAPTER XIV

LIST OF TERRITORIAL CLUBS AND ADDRESSES OF THEIR SECRETARIES

Buffalo	Ernest V. Moncrieff . .	Hollis 10, Cambridge
New Jersey	S. S. Hall	Fairfax 32, Cambridge
Kansas City	E. L. Griffith	Claverly 41, Cambridge
Pennsylvania	S. P. Clark	Holworthy 9, Cambridge
Colorado	J. Davis	Matthews 17, Cambridge
Maine	W. W. Mansfield	Fairfax 45, Cambridge
New Hampshire	R. E. Horne	Perkins 9, Cambridge
Ohio	W. H. Chatfield	Holworthy 6, Cambridge
Long Island	A. S. Greider	Drayton 2, Cambridge
Chicago	G. Geraghty	Hollis 10, Cambridge
Wisconsin	H. A. Vogel	Dunster 50, Cambridge
West Virginia	R. L. Jones	Dunster 70, Cambridge
Concord	Julian W. Ballou	Westmorly 106, Cambridge
Cotton Belt States	O. G. Saxon	Stoughton 4, Cambridge
Oregon	W. C. Barbour	96 Prescott Street, Cambridge
Worcester Academy	G. E. Hubbard	Thayer 50, Cambridge
Washington State	S. P. Silverman	Ware 34, Cambridge
Canadian	J. W. Estey	20 Oxford Street, Cambridge
Indiana	T. S. Rockwell	74 Hammond Street, Cambridge
Iowa	E. M. Nourse	4 Story Street, Cambridge
Malden	Wm. M. Marston	Cor. of Dunster and Winthrop Streets Cambridge
Medford	C. B. Long	72 Monroe Street, Roxbury
Texas	Maurice Hirsch	1619 Nassau Street, Roxbury
Vermont	Harold E. Staples	Thayer 2, Cambridge
California	W. A. Morrison	74 Fenwood Road, Boston
Fall River	William Mason	1727 Cambridge Street, Cambridge

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